

BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XVI NUMBER 5

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2010

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Lady Michele Renouf: 'Mideast Peace in SE Russia'



**Churchill &
Mussolini:
Their Wartime
Correspondence
Controversy**

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- Mystery U-Boat finally found
- King Philip's War
- Shocking Neanderthal update
- Golden Dawn interview
- Civil War oddities
- The Greek military junta
- Yevgeny Primakov

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WE'RE IN THIS TOGETHER . . .

Political Correctness: It truly is a powerful poison. Since the inception of this insidious cult*, nothing has done more to impede free speech and free thought. And just a few drops can kill. We all know what happens to Revisionist historians who delve too far into “taboo subjects.” They get locked up or are ruined financially (Fredrick Töben, Horst Mahler, Vincent Reynouard, Ernst Zündel et al.). We all know what happens to politicians who speak their minds about *verboten* subjects like race relations, the phony “Holocaust” or illegal immigration. They get shut up or legally railroaded—or perhaps their more pliable opponents come up with millions of dollars from unknown sources to challenge them in re-election bids (Jim Traficant, Cynthia McKinney). And we all know what happens to actors or actresses who hold views at odds with the moguls who run Hollywood. They are attacked, ridiculed, ostracized and blackballed (Mel Gibson). We know what happens to history magazines that refuse to tout the accepted, filtered versions of our past. They are placed on popular “anti-defamation” websites and labeled “hate groups”; advertisers are threatened if they continue to ply their wares in the pages of such magazines; bookstores are pressured to reject them, etc etc. In short, they are shut down and ruined.

But one politically incorrect magazine that has survived is THE BARNES REVIEW. You see, we don’t care what websites or pressure groups say. We are in the business of telling the truth and stimulating minds and have done so for 16 years. Let’s face it folks, there isn’t much of a financial future in reporting “the other side” of politically incorrect issues. So it’s a good thing we’re not in it for the money. We’re in it to survive until the next issue.

How have we done this? By sticking to our guns and saying what we want to say on whatever topics we want to talk about, regardless of the consequences. That’s 16 long years of threats and fierce opposition.

But let’s be honest. The real reason TBR survives is because *we have the most dedicated and loyal readership of any magazine in America.* We simply would not have been able to survive without your ongoing support.

Sure, we’re in a David vs. Goliath battle, and perhaps we’re just idealistic dreamers, but you must be too, because you continue to subscribe and renew and buy our unique products and send us your donations.

So let’s not allow our momentum to wane. Let’s continue to survive—and grow. *Please take this opportunity to renew your subscription and send a message to those out there who want free thought—and TBR—dead.* Please see the special offer we have for you between pages 8 and 9 of this issue. Make your own statement: You aren’t ready to throw in the towel.

TBR is your champion. Your voice. Your bastion of free speech. And even if you do not agree with us 100% on every statement in every article, respect what we are doing: challenging those gargantuan forces that would say to you “you can’t read what you want or speak as you please.” ♦

—PAUL ANGEL, Managing Editor

*For a fascinating look at the cult of Political Correctness, we recommend reading the special report from AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper entitled *Cultural Communism: The Cult of Political Correctness*. It’s eight pages of eye-opening information you won’t find anywhere else. Call AFP at 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge a copy for just \$3.

INCONVENIENT FACTS

The lead story this issue is about the covert relationship between Winston Churchill and Benito Mussolini, which brings World War II to the fore. Contrary to the court historians and popular opinion, the Axis leaders were against the war. Mussolini declared Italian non-belligerence on September 2, 1939. On January 3, 1940, Adolf Hitler received a letter from Mussolini trying to avert the war in the west (<http://books.stonebooks.com>).

Hitler himself was, if anything, even more against the war than Mussolini. But while the Axis leaders wanted peace in the West, the ruling classes of the Allies wanted war.

As the eminent historian Harry Elmer Barnes, our namesake, put it: “Truth is always the first war casualty. The emotional disturbances and distortions in historical writing are greatest in wartime.”

The real reasons for this most destructive war in history are, even today, unknown or misunderstood by almost everyone, because of the massive propaganda bellowed from each Allied country involved, to get the people of England, America and the USSR in a suitable belligerent mood.

Let us now review the indisputable facts that have been purposely misread and misinterpreted for more than 70 years.

Allied propaganda laid the sole responsibility for the war on a “madman,” Hitler, who, we are told, was intent on conquering the whole world, even while murdering 6 million Jews and about 5 million homosexuals, gypsies and other hapless folks. He had to be stopped at all costs so that the world could resume its peaceful direction toward prosperity and happiness.

This line of “reasoning” eliminates all the inconvenient facts that produced a war in which at least 48,231,700 died (<http://warchronicle.com/numbers/WWII/deaths.htm>), including 418,500 American GIs; 300,000 were wounded, many of them maimed for life—which some would consider a fate worse than death.

The real facts are the following: Hitler was elected as chancellor of a suffering Germany (suffering under the Versailles Treaty, that is) by the German people by margins of a magnitude that any “democratic” politicians of the United States or Britain could only dream of getting.

During his 12 years of power, Hitler and his National Social-

ist Party worked miracles to build Germany that any other country could not come close to. He overcame chaos in Germany, restored order and enormously raised the standard of living for Germany. He succeeded in completely resettling in useful production Germany’s 7 million unemployed. He not only politically united the German nation but also rearmed it militarily, and further tried to liquidate the Versailles Treaty. He restored to the Reich the provinces grabbed from it in 1919. He led millions of deeply unhappy Germans, who had been snatched away from Germany, back into the Fatherland: Rhineland, Saar, Austria, Sudetenland etc. He restored the historical unity of German living space; and he attempted to accomplish all that without shedding blood and without inflicting the sufferings of war on his people or any other.

The court historians’ line of “reasoning” also fails to report that solid evidence exists that FDR and Churchill actively promoted by every artifice possible the intervention of America into the European war from virtually the moment FDR was elected to the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor—which they knew was coming because they helped it happen.

The liberals, Communists and their controlled media have given Fascism and the Third Reich the short end of the stick for generations.

The founder of the modern discipline of scientific historiography, Leopold von Ranke, standing on the shoulders of the great Barthold Niebuhr, argued that the primary goal of all historians should be to discuss history *wie es eigentlich gewesen* (as it actually happened.) While most historians would agree that the absolute reconstruction of the past advocated by Ranke is impossible, it remains the noble goal that one hopes would guide the writing of history. Unfortunately, only the Revisionist historians have truly embraced that goal. As von Ranke said, “The strict presentation of the facts, contingent and unattractive though they may be, is undoubtedly the supreme law.”

Following von Ranke’s lead, we must attempt to put aside prevailing theories and prejudices and, by the scrupulous use of primary sources, to present an unvarnished picture of the actual facts—or, as Harry Elmer Barnes would say, to “bring history into accord with the facts.” ♦

—JOHN TIFFANY, Assistant Editor

Mussolini &

Their Little-Known Personal Correspondence Before—

Here is a shocker: Winston Churchill¹ carried on personal correspondence with his “deadly enemy,” Benito Mussolini, not only before but during World War II. More extraordinary still, just wait till you learn the contents of those remarkable letters.

BY MARC ROLAND

Although still a popular controversy in Italy and, to a lesser degree, Britain and the United States, personal correspondence Winston Churchill carried on with Benito Mussolini before and during World War II is virtually unknown to the rest of the outside world. While such communication between two international statesmen who, publicly at any rate, were deadly enemies may not seem all that significant or even extraordinary, the supposed content of their letters makes them potentially significant in the extreme.

The letters are said to have revealed in part that during May 1940, shortly after he became prime minister, Churchill tried to buy Italy’s co-belligerence against Hitler by bribing her with the territories of other peoples, some of whom—like France and Greece—were allied with Great Britain. The following October, he allegedly wrote to Mussolini requesting personal protection from Axis leaders in the event of Britain’s surrender.

Before year’s end, Churchill proposed in another letter to



In 1952 Luigi Carissimi-Priori was offered 100,000 pounds by British sources for photocopies of correspondence between Mussolini (left) and Churchill (right).

the Duce that Britain and Italy conclude an armistice in North Africa, then join Finland for an invasion of the Soviet Union.

Of all allegations made for the contents of Mussolini’s papers, Churchill’s suggestion that Britain and Italy conclude a peace for the specific purpose of jointly invading the Soviet Union is at once the most shocking and best documented. It was verified by a number of observers and participants, including: an officer in the elite Decima Flottiglia MAS, Sergio Nesi; his superior, Valerio Borghese, the “Black Prince” himself; Pietro Carradori, the Duce’s or-

Churchill

**“History shall be
kind to me, because
I intend to write it.”
—Winston Churchill**

and During—World War II

derly; and other, credible eyewitnesses. They testified that World War II’s strangest and most secret gathering took place on November 16, 1944, at Montorfano, the Decima base near the shores of Lombardy’s beautiful Lake Iseo, not far from the city of Bergamo.

Inside the headquarters building, surrounded and secured by a unit of heavily armed Decima sailors, Commander Borghese chaired a meeting attended by representatives of the Italian Social Republic (RSI) government (Francesco Maria Barracu), army (Gen. Giuseppe Violante) and Ministry of the Navy (Capt. Fausto Sestini). The German ambassador to Italy, Rudolf Rahn, appeared with *Obergruppenfuehrer* SS Karl Wolff, in charge of all German forces in Italy and a close confidant of Hitler himself.

Across the table from these high-ranking Axis leaders sat plenipotentiaries for U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the head of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, Gen. Dwight David Eisenhower. Beside them were senior British army officers representing Marshal Bernard Montgomery and Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, who had called the covert meeting to discuss his four-point proposal:

- Official British-U.S. recognition of the RSI and an immediate armistice between all Axis and Allied states;
- Participation of the U.S. Fifth Army and British Eighth Army on the Eastern Front against the Soviet Union;
- The cooperation of Wehrmacht troops in Italy transferring Allied forces to the fighting in Russia;
- Inclusion of the Italian divisions Littorio, Monterose, San Marco and Italia, together with the Decima MAS, in



Benito Mussolini (1883-1945) was the founder of a new political movement called “Fascism.” In 1932 he wrote an entry for *The Italian Encyclopedia* on the definition of Fascism: “[T]he Fascist accepts life and loves it . . . he . . . conceives of life as duty and struggle and conquest, but above all for others—those who are at hand and those who are far distant, contemporaries and those who will come after. . . . Fascism [is] the complete opposite of . . . Marxian Socialism. . . . Fascism, now and always, believes in holiness and in heroism . . . in actions influenced by no economic motive. . . . And above all, Fascism denies that class-war can be the preponderant force in the transformation of society. . . . After Socialism, Fascism combats the whole complex system of democratic ideology, and repudiates it. . . .”

the Russian campaign.

After having heard the proposal translated, Commander Borghese asked the Allied representatives why Italy's Co-Belligerent Government of the south had been left out of the proposal. The British replied that the post-Badoglio Cabinet was itself largely Communist, and composed of untrustworthy schemers more interested in plunder and bloody vendettas than civil order. All four RSI officers welcomed a unified defense of Western civilization, as did the Germans, who promised they would urge the Fuehrer to seriously examine the plan put forth by the prime minister.

The Americans, on the contrary, refused to even consider Churchill's suggestions, which were categorically spurned by both U.S. representatives. Their unalterable rejection caused the meeting to be broken up without any further discussion of an Anglo-American alliance with the Axis powers against the USSR.

Churchill arranged another, almost identical meeting with different and, hopefully, less adamant plenipotentiaries for Roosevelt and Eisenhower at Porto Ceresio, a small *comune* or municipality on Lake Lugano bordering Switzerland. Results were identical to the Lake Iseo conference, however, and no further attempts were made to forge an alliance of enemies against Stalin.

During a telephone conversation between Mussolini and his German ally late in the war, Hitler wondered about the British: "Aren't they aware of the Russian colossus?"

"Actually," the Duce replied, "Churchill had forecasted that danger many years ago. But, Fuehrer, you are aware of this."

"Yes, I know," Hitler said, dejectedly. "I know all the details."²

What were they? "Details" of Lake Iseo's meeting that came to nothing just six days before their telephone conversation of November 22? In any case, Mussolini made a direct reference to Churchill's Allies-Axis proposals when he wrote to Marshal Graziani on January 9, 1945. "At this



WHERE WAS MUSSOLINI DURING THE MEETING HELD AT LAKE ISEO?

BENITO MUSSOLINI was absent from the covert Italo-Allied meetings for the same reason Churchill kept his distance: to allow their delegates to sort out all possibilities for an armistice and military cooperation without the personal pressure of either personality, and to preserve the secrecy of the proceedings. The Duce and the prime minister would be called upon to appear only after mutual agreements had already been authorized conjointly by the Italians, British and Americans.

time, I feel it is extremely important to put these papers in a safe place," referring to his high-level correspondence, "first of all, the

exchange of letters and the *agreements* [emphasis added] with Churchill."³

The renowned American historian Peter Tompkins, who was an agent of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services in Rome during the war, wondered: "Why must an agreement between Churchill and Mussolini, which had been reached during the meetings at Porto Ceresio and on Lake Iseo, be so radically erased as to require the killings of Mussolini and Claretta Petacci? Churchill's reputation would have been seriously damaged had it become known that he was plotting with the Duce of Fascism and a few Nazi generals in Italy in order to have Italian and German forces join the Western Allies to fight the USSR together. . . ."⁴ Churchill was, after all, to stand for reelection in 1951.

Mussolini supposedly preserved additional correspondence with Churchill's predecessor, Neville Chamberlain, who is believed to have written similar sentiments he expressed to U.S. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, in early 1941, to the effect that Britain would have never gone to war against Germany "without the urging of William C. Bullitt," Franklin D. Roosevelt's representative in Europe immediately prior to the start of World War II, "and the American Jews." In fact, Chamberlain's statement was quoted by James Forrestal in his memoirs as the U.S. secretary of the Navy.⁵

Two or three letters from Roosevelt himself allegedly described the American president's desire to have the British empire in Africa replaced "by Italy's more humane form of imperialism."⁶ Other topics discussed in the correspondence, mostly by Churchill, included 1938's Munich Crisis, Italy's entry into the war, and her 1940 invasion of Greece—all portrayed in language radically at odds with official Allied positions publicly taken on these historical events.

Additional and, in Mussolini's view, yet more damaging, disclosures appeared in the letters. "Churchill knows I have

ammunition,” he told his armed forces chief of staff, Gen. Rudolfo Graziani, in February 1945, and referred to the prime minister’s October 1940 letter as “one he would regret. This correspondence is from heads of states, representing delicate and explosive documents.” Two months later, he stated that “these documents are worth even more than if we had won the war.”⁷ If so, it is difficult to believe that a few political indiscretions on Churchill’s part could have been so valuable.

The letters and documents must have contained something more “explosive,” and Mussolini did tell his closest confidants that they featured certain “agreements” he made with the Allies that would prove immensely surprising to a world audience. Their contents have never been disclosed, but only surmised, based on hardly more than a few hints from Mussolini and a few other sources. Moreover, no references to his end of the correspondence survive. How he might have responded to the alleged letters from Churchill, Chamberlain and Roosevelt is unknown.

Was the Duce only bluffing, as part of a vain effort to buoy up the flagging morale of his followers in the last days of the RSI? Or did he actually possess highly incriminating evidence with drastic repercussions for the postwar world? Mainstream historians insist Churchill wrote to Mussolini on only one occasion, in a public telegram just before the start of hostilities, pleading with him to turn away from war. As the price for Italy’s alliance against Germany, as supposedly cited in Mussolini’s secret documents, Churchill was willing not only to give up Malta and Gibraltar, but to sell off the territories of foreign peoples, even those of his own allies, with or without their consent; specifically, France’s Savoy, Tunisia and Nice, plus Yugoslavia and Greece, as part of the bargain.

In Churchill’s own published memoirs, no mention is made of any friendly correspondence with the Italian dictator, portrayed instead as the evil antithesis of everything decent and civilized. Yet, Churchill was an outspoken admirer of his alleged nemesis since 1922, after the Fascists came to power in their “March on Rome.” He was quoted by all leading British newspapers at the time as having said, “If I were an Italian, I would proudly wear a black shirt. I am all for Fascism in Italy.”⁸

Shortly thereafter, he prepared excerpts from his World War I history for publication in Mussolini’s own newspaper, *Il Popolo di Italia*, which ran 16 installments throughout



What Was *Decima Flottiglia MAS*?

The most advanced naval unit of its kind during World War II was the “10th Assault Vehicle Flotilla,” Fascist Italy’s *Decima Flottiglia MAS*—the *Decima Flottiglia Mezzi d’Assalto*, or X^a MAS. Comparable to the U.S. Navy SEALs, this was an elite corps equipped with midget submarines operated by frogmen. They achieved extraordinary success against the Western Allies in the Mediterranean theater from Gibraltar to Suez, between 1940 and 1945, sinking in excess of 130,000 gross register tons of enemy vessels, including more than 20 merchant ships.

The most outstanding single operation undertaken by X^a MAS sailors was their sinking of the British battleships *HMS Valiant* and *HMS Queen Elizabeth*, plus a Norwegian tanker, the *Sagona* (the destroyer *HMS Jervis* was also severely damaged) inside the Royal Navy’s fleet headquarters at Alexandria on December 31, 1941.

In September 1943, after Benito Mussolini’s rescue from captivity and his establishment of the Italian Social Republic—the *Repubblica Sociale Italiana*—most 10th Assault Vehicle Flotilla veterans joined him in the north, where they saw extensive action against Communist partisans until the end of the war.

Far fewer X^a MAS men who sided with the puppet Allied Italian Co-Belligerent Government (*Governo Italiano Cobelligerante*; ICBG) of Pietro Badoglio were drafted into the ICBG navy’s assault unit, the *Mariassalto*, from which most defected when ordered to support Tito’s Communist takeover of Italian holdings in Yugoslavia.

Above, a two-man submersible craft like that used by the Italian *Decima Flottiglia* to attack Allied vessels.

1927. Even after the Ethiopian War, Churchill continued to publicly refer to Mussolini as “a Roman genius.”⁹

There is no doubt that correspondence between the two men did indeed go on throughout the war. A German report for September 25, 1943 stated that Gestapo agents recovered literally dozens of Churchill’s communications with Mussolini, even long after the war began, all of them expressing admiration for Italian Fascism, and hopes for co-operation with the British empire. Such correspondence no doubt did exist, because Mussolini showed it to virtually everyone in his immediate circle—literally hundreds of persons—including his wife, Rachele. She responded to questioning by British historian, David Irving, that she saw the files containing the Churchill letters, but refused to comment on their contents.¹⁰

For his 1994 book on the controversy, *Careggio segreto*, “The Secret Correspondence,” investigator Fabio Andriola traced 30 persons who personally saw the communications from Churchill, some of them dated as late as the winter of 1944-45.¹¹ Among those eyewitnesses was C.A. Biggin, the Salo Republic’s minister of education, and Gen. Graziani, both of whom testified to the documents’ existence after the war. Andriola’s investigation was preceded by a number of Italy’s leading historical researchers, among them, Giorgio Cavalleri, whose *Ombre sul Lago*, or “Shadows on the Lake,” reproduced the Duce’s printed command to the head of the republic’s film department, ordering him to photocopy “certain letters of top priority.”¹²

As part of his order, he asked if the filmmaker had anyone in his agency who was fluent in English. But Mussolini really needed more than a translator, because he wanted someone with connections in the British government.

In January 1945, he secretly summoned John Amery to join him at his Milan headquarters. Until then, the 33-year-old expatriate was busy organizing the British Free Corps, a unit of fellow countrymen recruited from German prisoner-of-war camps to fight as volunteers under the *Waffen-SS* on the eastern front against the Soviets. Previously, Amery made a series of broadcasts on Berlin Radio condemning the Western Allies for supporting Communist Russia, earlier serving the Nationalist cause in the Spanish Civil War, when he was awarded a medal of honor by the Italians.

More important to Mussolini at the moment, John was the son of Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, then a high-ranking member in Churchill’s Cabinet and one of the most influential politicians in Britain. Father and son were not estranged, despite their polar opposite destinies and ideologies, and it was through John that Mussolini hoped to personally liaison with Leopold and the British government, either for the presentation of his “explosive documents,” or the guarantee of a public trial.

While he endeavored to contact the British authorities under the very noses of the German SS, John Amery made public speeches and radio broadcasts for the Duce until the end of the war. How successful Mussolini was in these covert efforts is not known, but the fate of his young go-between indicates perhaps something about them. After the RSI’s collapse, John Amery was arrested by Communist partisans, who turned him over to the British. Arraigned on

charges of treason, he was condemned to death in record time—eight minutes after appearing in front of the bench, in what seems to have been an official attempt at permanently silencing him before he could give testimony potentially embarrassing or even harmful to the powers that be.

But John Amery was not the only person aware of Mussolini’s papers to have been promptly silenced. Robert

L. Miller, in his foreword to *Mussolini, The Secrets of His Death*, writes that more than 500 northern Italians who knew at least something about the documents in various ways were killed at war’s end.¹³ Among the victims was Claretta Petacci herself, shot to death by a British agent, according to the local partisan commander in charge of her and Mussolini after their arrest, Bruno Giovanni Lonati.

In April 1945, Mussolini summoned a carpenter to make three watertight cabinets specifically for storing photocopies of the Churchill letters and other documents he considered very valuable. One set was presented to his wife, Rachele, and another sent ahead to Switzerland, where a British government contact he knew near Basel awaited their delivery. He kept one set, along with the originals, next to his own person. In addition to these cabinets filled with sensitive correspondence was another, separate collection of related documents kept in large, leather bags and transported in an Alfa-Romeo truck, as part of Mussolini’s small

“Investigator Fabio Andriola was able to track down 30 persons who personally saw the communications from Churchill, some dated as late as the winter of 1944-45.”



convoy heading for the Swiss border.

Better than making a last stand for Fascism and going out in a blaze of glory might be his exposure of the Churchill correspondence, which, he deeply believed, would vindicate himself before history. Retreating SS officers warned him repeatedly against his change of plans, arguing that he would never make it to Switzerland, because of widespread partisan activity in northern Italy. They nevertheless provided him with a small escort, after he proved obdurate to their pleas for reason. Before getting under way, he collared Franz Spogeler, an SS captain and personal friend, to whom he entrusted a last letter, written on April 23, to Churchill, asking: “Can I count on you to get this to him?”

“All I can promise is that I shall try,” said Spogeler, and he made his way to the British occupation forces in southern Germany with the confidential missive. In it, Mussolini requested an opportunity to defend himself in an international court of law, to which he would voluntarily entrust his fate, and ended with a pointed but non-specific reference to “documents you will no doubt find interesting and useful.”¹⁴

In 1944, after learning of the Allies’ determination to put the Axis leaders on trial for “crimes against humanity,” he stated publicly, “I declare that I, and I alone, assume the political, moral and historical responsibility for all that has happened. If Fascism has been a criminal association, the responsibility has been mine.”¹⁵ This same sentiment, if not

Communist partisans in Italy killed many a Christian. Fr. Don Umberto Pessina was murdered in what became known as the “triangle of death”—a zone around the cities of Reggio Emilia, Ferrara and Modena. In this zone the Reds slaughtered 21 Christians, including a seminarian, age 16, Rolando Rivi, kidnapped and murdered on April 13, 1945, just because he was wearing a cassock. The boy, forced to dig his own grave, was shot in the head by Giuseppe Corghi, commissar of a Red unit. Also horrifying were, to mention just a few, the murder of Don Ernesto Tale and his maid, the killing of Don Giuseppe Tarozzi, the murder of Don Luigi Lenzini, 60, whose skull the partisans smashed with rifle butts during the night of July 25, 1945, and the death of Don Francesco Venturelli, murdered during the night of January 15, 1946.

these exact words, were part of the missive he had dispatched to Churchill.

However, Spogeler was arrested shortly after crossing the Bavarian frontier, where British authorities confiscated the letter, which subsequently disappeared. Likewise vanished was the set of photocopied documents sent ahead to the British government contact in Switzerland. Precisely who this official may have been is not known, but Mussolini trusted him enough with the valuable correspondence. He apparently believed these and related documents were so crucially important he was willing to stake his life on them. But it seems precisely because of their explosive nature that

the British were determined he would never be allowed to present them anywhere, under any conditions.

When Mussolini was arrested outside the northern Italian town of Dongo, four bags of correspondence and the Alfa-Romeo carrying additional documents were seized by the partisans. They sold the vehicle's contents, except the leather bags, to the British Foreign Office, whose London headquarters disclosed the sale in a paper trail open to public scrutiny. The Neville Chamberlain and Franklin Roosevelt letters were supposedly "pruned and combed" out of the collection; i.e., destroyed, per orders from the BFO's head, as stated in the public record.

Urbano Lazaro, the partisan who arrested Mussolini, had the four bags of documents placed in the safekeeping of a local bank at Da Maso. He recalled later that a fellow Communist, code-named "Renzo," went through the third bag, in which he found a number of files headed "Churchill." After Communist Party leader Dante Goreri arrived to order Mussolini's execution, he photocopied the contents of the four bags. The original documents were sold to a pair of British agents from the Field Security Service, and have since vanished.

The photocopies were entrusted to another "resistance" member with the code name of "Cavaliere," who refuses to make them public until a specified period after his death. At this writing, Cavaliere is still alive, although his family has expressed reluctance to disclose the documents at any time in the future.

Whether or not Churchill read the Duce's April 23 request for a fair trial is not known. In any case, the prime minister never entertained any intention of allowing Mussolini a public forum in a court of law, and relished the thought, as he expressed himself to President Roosevelt during their Casablanca Conference in 1943, of having the Italian leader strangled to death in the Roman Forum as soon as he was captured. That sentiment was underscored by Italy's most acclaimed postwar historian, Renzo de Felice, in his 1995 book about the last year of the war, *Red and Black*.¹⁶

Felice was able to trace an agency in the British government, the Special Operations Executive (SOE), headed by Max Salvatore, commissioned to assassinate the Duce on sight. This secret order contravened the terms of the Italian armistice, signed by Badoglio in Sicily on September 3,

1943, which specified that Mussolini must be taken alive and turned over the U.S. XVth Army Group Command, headed by Gen. Mark Clark.

By the time Salvatore caught up with the founder of Fascism in April 1945, Mussolini had already been arrested by Communist partisans, who were holding him for the arrival of their local leader, Goreri. Judging it more politically expedient for Italians to do the killing than a foreign invader, Salvatore returned to the SOE only after having seen Mussolini's mutilated corpse strung up by its heels in Milan's public square. De Felice's reconstruction of events has been substantiated by veteran partisans who witnessed Mussolini's last days. "The documents in my possession lead me to draw one conclusion," he stated. "Mussolini was killed by a group of partisans from Milan upon the request of the British secret services. . . . Their national interest was at stake, tied to the explosive compromises in the correspondence that the British prime minister was thought to have exchanged with Mussolini before and during the war."¹⁷

Thereafter, Churchill apparently set himself a three-part agenda for 1945: Win the war, win re-election and find every scrap of his incriminating correspondence with the dead Duce. Victory in Europe was not followed by success at the polls, however, and, in

their first opportunity to elect or dump Churchill, British voters turned him out of office in July. Pursued by the "black dogs" of depression, he traveled to northern Italy's Lake Como, ostensibly to paint and forget his disappointment. He had long admired the tactic of hiding in plain sight; to conceal one's real intentions under some public diversion. While newsreels showed him peacefully daubing his canvasses at seaside, he was out and about from September 1 to 17, visiting all the places where the late Italian dictator spent his final days.

He sought out and met with the carpenter ordered by Mussolini to build the three cabinets for the photocopied documents and letters. The carpenter told Churchill he did not know anything about the documents themselves, nor what became of them.

Later, Churchill "had tea" with Romano Tebezi, director of the Da Maso Bank, at the same local branch in which the partisans Urbano Lazaro and "Renzo" deposited the four

Urbano Lazaro, the partisan who arrested Mussolini, had four bags of documents—a large number headed 'Churchill'—placed in the safekeeping of a local bank at Da Maso."

bags of correspondence (one with files marked “Churchill”) they took from Mussolini when they arrested him. During a summer 1945 visit to Lake Como, Churchill stayed at the British Secret Service headquarters, located in the former villa of Guido Donegan, once a prominent industrialist and close friend of the Duce.

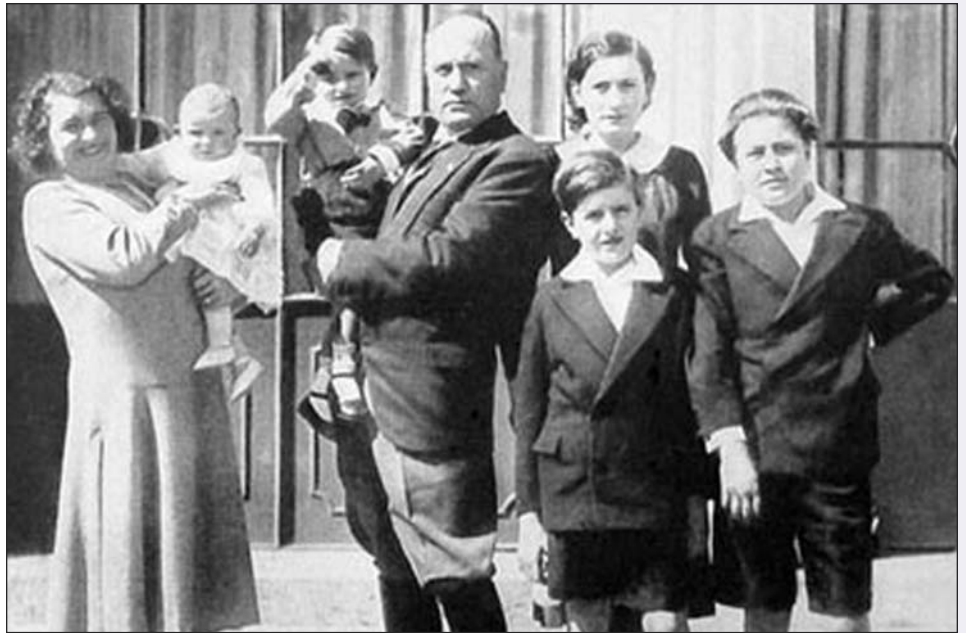
Imprisoned immediately after the war, Donegan told a fellow prisoner, once a high-ranking Fascist Party functionary, about the Churchill correspondence. Unbeknownst to either of them, their conversations were monitored, and Donegan was whisked

out of his confinement by a pair of British soldiers, who took him away in a jeep. To his astonishment, he was soon being interrogated by none other than Winston Churchill “about some missing letters.” Donegan was thereafter kept in solitary confinement until his mysterious death the following year.¹⁸

Despite Churchill’s efforts to conceal his true intentions, they aroused the suspicions of several Swiss newspaper reporters, who published various accounts of his strange behavior. The prominent Basel daily *Voix Ouvrière* headlined, *Les documents de Mussolini disparaissent et M. Churchill apparaît* (“Churchill appears and the Mussolini documents disappear”) on September 18, 1945. Editor Leon Nicole wrote that Churchill was observed by his reporters burning large stacks of official-looking documents in a fire behind the Donegan villa.¹⁹

During early April 1945, Mussolini had entrusted one set of his photocopies to a lifelong friend, Tomasso David, chief of RSI intelligence and leader of the “Silver Foxes,” professional saboteurs. Throughout the immediate postwar years, David was unable to find employment due to his past involvement in the Fascist National Party and, later, the Salò Republic. He was arrested during 1951 for illegally trying to change his identity and, in view of his political record, given a lengthy prison sentence. While incarcerated, David contacted the Italian premier, Alcide De Gasperi, offering to barter the Mussolini documents in exchange for an early release.

Less than two years later, Churchill was in New York City for a highly publicized visit to the birthplace of his



What Happened to Mussolini’s Family?

Most of Mussolini’s family survived the war, and they were not shunned. In fact they were quite successful and some of Mussolini’s grandchildren are active in Italian politics today. Shown are his wife Rachele and their five children: Edda, Vittorio, Bruno, Romano and Anna Maria. Edda was the couple’s oldest child, in 1910. Her parents married in December 1915. After the family moved to Rome she married Galeazzo Ciano, count of Cortellazzo and Buccari. Her husband was appointed Italian consul in Shanghai. The family moved back to Italy in 1932, where Ciano became minister of foreign affairs. Vittorio Mussolini (born in 1916) became a pilot for the Italian air force during the Italo-Ethiopian War II, the Spanish Civil War and World War II. When peace came, he became a film critic and producer, and editor for the journal *Cinema*. In 1962 he married Anna Maria Scicolone, sister of Sophia Loren. They had two daughters, Alessandra and Elisabetta. Today, Alessandra Mussolini is a mother of three and leads a right-wing political party. Vittorio died of kidney failure in Rome in 1997. Romano was born in 1927. After the war, Romano was a musician playing jazz. By the 1960s he had formed the Romano Mussolini All Stars, one of Italy’s foremost jazz bands. He died in Rome in 2006. Youngest daughter Anna Maria was born in 1929 and had polio as a child; she limped slightly as a result. She married entertainer Giuseppe Negri. They had two daughters, Silvia (1961) and Edda (1963), both of them active in Italian politics representing neo-fascist parties. Anna Maria died in 1968. Bruno grew up to be another pilot and was considered a “serious” one. He died in 1941 test piloting a new four-engine Italian bomber.



Mussolini's relationship with the Catholic Church and the Vatican was rocky, at best. Here he is shown (center, front, with top hat) with several of his ministers and Catholic officials in the Vatican.

mother, Jenny Jerome, at 462 Henry Street. Like his sojourn to Lake Como in September 1945, his American appearance served as cover for an ulterior motive. In March 1953, he was hosted by Mayor Vincent Impalleri, who had extensive ties with the Italian government, including Premier De Gasperi, from whom he received Tomasso David's collection of Mussolini documents.

Once these were handed over to Churchill, who satisfied himself as to their authenticity, David was not only acquitted and freed from prison, but awarded Italy's highest military honor, the Republican Gold Medal, which included a life-long pension. For a former enemy leader, close confidant of the Duce and convicted criminal to have experienced such a dramatic reversal of fortunes seems inexplicable, given the anti-Fascist fervor of postwar Italy, unless he possessed some particularly persuasive material.

In his last days, the Duce may also have been trying to leave Italy with more than sensational documents, but rather something the Swiss, he hoped, would find especially interesting: 65 kilos of gold bullion (worth, today, at least \$5 billion U.S.). This hoard represented all the valuables taken from native and foreign Jews in Italy before their removal to German concentration camps until 1945. When Mussolini was arrested by partisans in April, they turned it over to their superiors in the Italian Communist Party, who used the windfall to achieve political power during the postwar period. None of the "Dongo treasure," as it was popularly known, ever found its way back to its original owners.

Along with gold bullion, the Italian Communist Party

would have also received the Mussolini papers. A partisan known only as "Guglielmo" took possession of all the Duce's effects and dutifully handed them over to his superiors. They knew Stalin wanted his Italian comrades purged, as he had been doing to high-ranking party functionaries everywhere, so, to curry favor with the West, they gladly handed over the compromising documents to Churchill. Having thus easily obtained the originals, he spent the rest of his time in Italy hunting for any and all facsimiles. Aware that he was trying to track down every scrap of the missing records, agents in the British Foreign Office notified him during 1954 that copies of his wartime correspondence with Mussolini were still circulating in Italy.

He scribbled over the report, "They are all forgeries," and returned it to the British Foreign Office. His choice of words was revealing.²⁰

"Forgeries" signifies bogus copies of originally genuine documents. If the whole lot was fake, he might have described the controversy as "fraudulent." In any case, he seems to have satisfied himself that by the mid-1950s all his incriminating letters had been accounted for and destroyed. He would appear to have done a very thorough job of it, and the only copies which may still survive are allegedly in the possession of the Cavalieri family, whose members refuse to disclose them.

Churchill undoubtedly sent communications to his Italian nemesis long before and during World War II. Less clear was the specific nature of their contents. Mussolini hinted at various "agreements" concluded between the two states-

men. Surely something more than a few political indiscretions would have been needed to so utterly persuade Mussolini that the documents he possessed could alter his fate and that of the postwar world, while sending Churchill on a long, personal quest to gather up every trace of their existence.

The enigma of Mussolini's documents boils down to a pair of alternative conclusions: Either they never existed—at least in the sense that they were paradigm-shattering materials—or Churchill succeeded in recovering and destroying virtually all of them, including their copies. That the Duce possessed at least some records he deemed uniquely important is beyond question. What precisely they contained, however, cannot yet be established with absolute certainty until either authenticated reproductions or the documents themselves come to light. Until then, the letters exchanged between both men remain one of the unanswered questions of World War II.

(This article is based on an extract from a new book, *Mussolini's War*, Helion Publishing, Ltd., UK, 2010, available in the U.S. at www.amazon.com) ♦

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ABOVE: A cartoon poster depicts Hitler and Mussolini trying desperately to mend a symbol of the battered and broken Axis forces. **BELOW:** After Communist Italian partisans captured Benito Mussolini and his mistress, Clara Petacci, both were shot according to martial law after a kangaroo trial. It's said that "Claretta" tried to protect Mussolini from the bullets with her own body. The bodies were brought to Milan the next day, violated and hanged upside down as a public display. Mussolini thus never got the formal war crimes trial in which he planned to explain his motivations and intentions for entering the war on the side of the Germans. Below photo snapped April 28, 1945.



UNEXPLAINED WORLD WAR II MYSTERY NOW SOLVED

U-869

Sunken U-Boat Still Claiming Her Enemies

In the fall of 1991, Capt. Bill Nagle of the diveboat *Seeker* led a team of scuba divers on an expedition to explore the site of a possible “unknown wreck,” 60 miles off the New Jersey coast. As it turned out, Nagle had discovered the resting place of a World War II German U-boat, a wartime loss with the 56-man crew still aboard. But what was the name of the submarine? Inquiries to the both the German and American naval authorities failed to identify or explain the presence of this “mystery U-boat.” Three divers were to lose their lives exploring the sunken vessel before the mystery could be solved.

BY FRANK JOSEPH

For more than three decades, a 252-foot-long “something” lay motionless in the black depths of the Atlantic Ocean off the northeastern shore of the United States. At nearly 39 cold fathoms down, the hulking enigma was first (and accidentally) detected, though still unseen, by sonar-scanning fishermen searching for schools of catch fish, beginning in the late 1970s.

As the large, oblong shape continued to occasionally flit across the screens of their monitors, word eventually spread throughout New England’s diving community that a submarine of some sort probably lay in the waters 60 miles from the New Jersey coast. What some may have suspected, but no one actually knew, was that the repetitive sonar contact belonged to an iron sepulcher entombing 56 men.

Not until 1991, however, did professional divers undertake an investigation of the alleged wreck. Its precise location was pinpointed on September 2, when John Chatterton and Richie Kohler confirmed the remains of a WWII German U-boat at 233 feet beneath the surface of the sea. But discovery was not synonymous with identity. Moreover, the nature of her demise was no less enigmatic. Over the next several years, she refused to give up her secrets to Chatterton and

Kohler, who were joined by fellow divers, three of whom lost their lives while investigating the dangerous wreck. Two of them were a father and son, Chris Rouse and Chris Rouse Jr.

Researchers initially presumed that the wreck belonged to *U-550*, a 1,232-ton type IXC/40 submarine constructed in Hamburg by Deutsche Werft on July 28, 1943. She was propelled by a pair of 4,400-hp MAN M9V40/46 supercharged, 9-cylinder diesel engines for a maximum surface speed of 19 knots (22 mph), plus two, 1,000-hp SSW GU345/34 double-acting electric motors while cruising underwater at 7.3 knots (8.4 mph). Her range of 25,620 nautical miles allowed *U-550* to undertake transatlantic operations along North America’s Eastern Seaboard.¹

It was there, south of Nantucket Island, that Kapitänleutnant Klaus Haenert attacked one of largest ships of her kind afloat anywhere in the world.

At 11,016 gross register tons, the type T3-S-BF1 tanker had been built in 1943 at the Welding Shipyards in Norfolk, Virginia, for the United States Maritime Commission.² Just before dawn on April 16, 1944, *U-550* sent three of the sub’s 22 55-cm torpedoes into the port side of *SS Pan-Pennsylvania*. Thousands of tons of precious petroleum bound for oil-strapped Britain erupted into a great globe of fire that consumed the entire ship. A few more such losses and the



Crew of the U-869 poses before their first and last mission. The boat went missing and was presumed sunk near Gibraltar in February 1945. But in 1991 it was stumbled upon as a possible wreck by a fishing boat, 60 miles off the New Jersey coast. U-869 was a type IXC/40 sub and was sunk on February 11, 1945 by the *USS Howard D. Crow* and *USS Koiner*.

Allies' upcoming invasion of Normandy would have had to have been postponed.

Evading armed escort vessels protecting Convoy CU-21, to which the incinerated *Pan-Pennsylvania* belonged, Haenert skillfully maneuvered his boat directly beneath the slowly sinking tanker. But he could not have known that the *USS Joyce* and another destroyer escort, the *Peterson*, were simultaneously in the process of rescuing survivors from the stricken oiler. Sonar detected the submerged enemy, and the *Joyce* bracketed her with a tight pattern of depth charges that blew *U-550* to the surface.

Fighting impossible odds, the Germans manned their single, 4.1-inch Utof deck gun against the combined firepower of the Coast Guard's Escort 22nd Division's half-dozen warships. One of them, the destroyer *Gandy*, bore down on the submarine and rammed her abaft the conning tower, while the *Peterson* ran in to drop a pair of depth charges that breached the U-boat's hull. All save 12 of the 56 officers and crew, including Kaleut Haenert, perished when *U-550* went down for keeps.

Was this the *Kriegsmarine* vessel found in 1991?

There were doubts from the beginning, because yet one

more German vessel had been sunk not far away. *U-521* was another Type IX boat operating in the area of Cape Hatteras, where she was attacked by the submarine chaser *USS PC-565* on July 2, 1943. Commanding officer Kapitänleutnant Klaus Bargsten was the sole survivor, when he opened the main hatch and *U-521* swiftly sank under him. Until that awful moment, he had been a successful U-boat captain, having conducted two previous patrols with good success, destroying 68,000 tons of enemy shipping, together with two corvettes.

But the final positions of neither *U-521* nor *U-550* matched the precise location of the sunken vessel found by Chatterton and Kohler at 39°19'48"N, 73°12'00"W. They were further hampered in its identification by the discovery of a knife inscribed with the name "Horenburg." Research disclosed that it had been the personal possession of Martin Horenburg, a crewmember aboard *U-869* that disappeared—presumed lost with all hands on the opposite side of the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of North Africa—on February 28, 1945.

A combined depth charge attack carried out by an American destroyer escort, *USS Fowler*, and *L'Indiscret*, a "Free

French” submarine chaser, against a sonar contact near Rabat, Morocco, was believed to have sealed the fate of *U-869*, although no telltale debris was ever retrieved.

Horenburg’s recovered knife was dismissed as unreliable evidence, until a torpedo aiming device and spare parts from the motor room engraved with serial numbers came to light years later, during further dives to explore the wreck off New Jersey. They confirmed that the mystery boat was indeed *U-869*. Her anomalous presence some 4,200 miles from the official location of her presumed demise was explained in meteorological terms.

Radio transmissions from *Kriegsmarine* headquarters redirected her commanding officer, originally ordered to patrol the New England sea-lanes, to take up station in the Gibraltar area. But Kapitänleutnant Hellmut Neuerburg never received his new instructions, due to atmospheric conditions that played havoc with radio traffic. Instead, he proceeded on his original transatlantic course to the New Jersey area, where he and his vessel met their fate.

After examining the underwater site themselves, U.S. Coast Guard officials concluded from two damage holes in the wreck that *U-869* was sunk by the American destroyer escorts, *Howard D. Crow* and *Koiner*, on February 11, 1945.³ Chatterton and Kohler were joined by other independent investigators who disagreed, arguing that damage sustained by the submarine was consistent with a torpedo strike. The two holes could have been made by depth charges dropped by the destroyer escorts, which picked up the wreck on their sonar, after the U-boat had already been sunk. Instead, *U-869* was more likely killed by one of her own torpedoes, a frequent enough incident experienced by Allied and Axis submarine services alike during World War II.

Beginning on August 1, 1943, the *Kriegsmarine* partially armed its U-boats with increasing numbers of the G7e’s or Zaunkoenig T-5, an effective acoustical torpedo that homed on to the propeller-engine noise of an enemy vessel. After *U-972* was sunk by her own Zaunkoenig in December 1943 and *U-377* was similarly lost the following month, U-boat captains were required to crash dive down to 180 feet after launching a G7e torpedo and impose strict silence aboard. The acoustical torpedo was referred to by German submariners as a *Zerstoererknacker*; or “destroyer cracker,” be-

cause it was especially used to target convoy escorts.⁴ As such, Kaleut Neuerburg, in the excitement of attacking the enemy warships, may have forgotten to rig for silent running, thus ensuring that his own torpedo, picking up on the nearer sound of *U-869*’s engines, would turn back on him.

Indeed, an accurate, detailed sketch of the wreck in a 2004 book on the subject appears to depict the concerted blast effects of a single torpedo hit, as opposed to the broader pattern of ragged damage usually incurred by exploding depth charges.

Shadow Divers has received wide praise for its detailed description of *U-869* and the prolonged efforts to solve her mystery. But author Robert Kurson was beset with a particularly vexing challenge even before he put pen to paper (or, more likely, fingertip to computer keyboard); namely, how could he encourage reader sympathy and respect for submariners who died fighting on behalf of the most hated cause

in history? Every mainstream publisher in the United States knows that a book favorably disposed to Nazis will never see the light of day, and anyone attempting to produce it risks severe consequences at the hands of organizations that have nothing to do with historical accuracy.

A case in point was 1994’s *Joseph Goebbels: Mastermind of the Third Reich*, by British writer David Irving.

Although expressing unrelieved contempt for his subject, the famous historian dared to question the credibility of the so-called “holocaust” theory. Literally as copies were rolling off the presses of New York’s St. Martin’s Press, outside pressure, including Jewish Defense League death threats to anyone associated with one of America’s most prominent publishers, succeeded in stopping production of Irving’s book.⁵

To avoid a repetition of such unpleasantness, Kurson writes that the sailors aboard *U-869* mostly hated Adolf Hitler, although the author is unable to explain why they volunteered for the most dangerous service of World War II, and wonders why the U-boat men never rebelled against the National Socialist authorities or surrendered to the Allies, who were clearly winning the war by the time *U-869*’s officers and men were issued their sailing orders in 1945. If Commander Neuerburg really despised the Third Reich as deeply as we are told, why was he such a devoted officer anxious to undertake what he clearly understood was a highly dangerous

“An accurate sketch of the wreck appears to depict the concerted blast effects of a single torpedo hit, as opposed to the broader pattern of ragged damage incurred by exploding depth charges.”

patrol? Passing mention of duty for its own sake seems a half-hearted attempt at trying to reconcile the irreconcilable.

Such weak rationalizations on behalf of political correctness are further eroded by too many errors of fact in *Shadow Divers*. It states, for example, that the German Enigma code was finally broken by British cryptanalysts in fall 1943, enabling the Allies to read all top-secret military and diplomatic correspondence transmitted by Axis commanders the moment they were issued.⁶ In fact, Enigma was compromised six months earlier, marking the real turning point in the war, which the *Kriegsmarine* had been winning up until that moment. By autumn, when Kurson writes that the Enigma security was supposedly breached, most U-boats had already been purged from the main shipping lanes of the North Atlantic.

There are other, fundamental problems with *Shadow Divers*. A reader responding to the more than 300 positive reviews it has accumulated on the title's amazon.com web page argues "that readers either can't tell good writing from bad writing, or they don't care about the writing, as long as the story is interesting, or both. The writing is poor. Kurson doesn't need an editor; he needs a high school English composition teacher." After quoting too many awkward paragraphs that somehow escaped the notice of Random House editors, the reader concludes, "This story deserved to be written by a better writer, yes, by a Sebastian Junger (author of *The Perfect Storm*. M.R.).⁷ Kurson's inept writing, tin ear for similes and metaphors, and errors in logic divert a discriminating reader's attention from this fascinating story."

Such criticism is not unique. According to another amazon.com reviewer, "The author presents as fact details of several occurrences happening 60 years ago; hard to believe. Creativity at its best—and this book is classed as 'non-fiction'!"⁸

Robert L. Stevenson writes: "I was one of the divers who searched for Steve Feldman [one of the three divers who perished at the wreck site] on the recovery mission Steve Bielenda organized in 1991. In *Shadow Divers*, you will see this recovery mission portrayed as a thinly veiled attempt to 'claim jump' the *U-869*. This assertion is only one of Kur-



A DEATHTRAP FOR DIVERS

Above, the U-boat was unusual in having several surface decks. Below, in an image from *60 Minutes*, the sunken ship is shown. It lay so deep (230 feet) in the sea that it was a natural death trap for unwary SCUBA divers. Solving the mystery of this ship cost three expert divers their lives. Steve Feldman was simply swept away by currents; exactly why he drowned is unknown. Chris Rouse and his son Chris Rouse Jr. ran low on air and surfaced without decompressing, causing them to die. On August 31, 1997 divers found tentative evidence the mystery sub was *U-869*: a knife with its handle inscribed with a crewman's last name.



son's many errors of fact.⁹ After the dive, I wanted nothing more to do with the *U-869*, well aware, as we all were, of the frightful desecration taking place inside another German submarine, the *U-853* [the penultimate German submarine lost during World War II, on May 6, 1945, seven miles east of Block Island, Rhode Island]. No bone left unturned there.

"I felt at the time, as I feel today, that the *Seeker's* claim to the *U-869* was morally indefensible. [The *Seeker* was the boat used by divers to investigate the sunken submarine.] As with the *Titanic*, *Lusitania*, *Empress of Ireland*, *U-853* and other shipwrecks, where loss of life has been vast and catastrophic, and where the wrecks themselves serve as tombs that should not be disturbed for any reason, the *U-869* belongs only to the dead.

"Instead of wasting your time and money on [that] book, I would recommend reading Gary Gentile's . . . book, *Shadow Divers Exposed*,¹⁰ since it proves to be an enlightening revelation on Kurson's fictional rendition, telling the real account of the *U-869*."¹¹

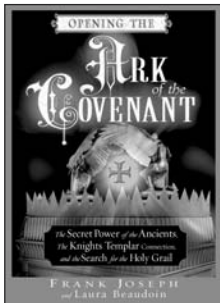
As meritorious as Gentile's version of events may be, the real account of the *U-869*, given the limits imposed on inquiry by the tyrants of political correctness, must wait. ♦

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- 1 <http://www.uboot.net/boats/u550.htm>.
- 2 "2244054" (*Pan-Pennsylvania*). *Miramar Ship Index*, R.B. Haworth, 2009.
- 3 Moyers, Harold, "The Sinking of the U-869," http://www.uscg.mil/history/WEB-CUTTERS/U869_Crow_Koiner.asp
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- 5 "The St. Martin's Press Scandal, Revisiting a Revisionist," *Time* magazine, April 15, 1996, Vol. 147, No. 16.
- 6 Kurson, Robert, *Shadow Divers*, Random House, Inc., NY, 2004.
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- 11 http://www.amazon.com/review/R38G0QA4J60QZF/ref=cm_cr_pr_viewpnt#R38G0QA4J60QZF.

FRANK JOSEPH is a supporter of what has been called the hyper-diffusionist approach to prehistory. Joseph is the author of *The Destruction of Atlantis* and *Atlantis in Wisconsin and Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America*. The latter (softcover, 310 pages, #534, \$18 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR BOOK CLUB. Inside U.S. add \$5 S&H. He is also the associate editor of *The Ancient American* magazine. To subscribe to *Ancient American*, call 1-877-494-0044. Joseph is also a scholar of World War II, as evidenced by this article. He was born in Chicago in 1944 and his father, a Jew, spent time in the Dachau concentration camp.

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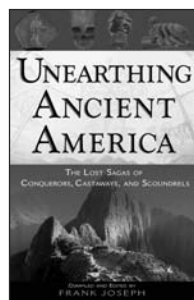


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Lady Michèle Renouf in Teheran: 'Mideast Peace Solution in SE Russia'

THE MODERN WORLD'S FIRST ZION is a story that needs to be brought to as many people as possible. This forgotten Manchurian paradise of "milk and honey" welcomes the world's Jews with open arms, unlike the Palestinian desert. This autonomous region was recently visited by the president of Russia, Dmitry Medvedev, himself probably of Jewish stock. The Birobidzhan option is a viable and equitable solution to the problem of Israel.

BY LADY MICHÈLE RENOUF

In the July 5th issue of AMERICAN FREE PRESS, Paul Craig Roberts, the former assistant secretary of the U.S. Treasury, writing after the Zionist lobby's inter-Jewish backbiting against veteran journalist Helen Thomas, insisted he did "not want Israel destroyed." Whereas Ms. Thomas suggested returning Israeli Jews to their old European haunts, Mr. Roberts made what he called the "rhetorical proposal to relocate Israelis in the U.S." Yet neither has been willing to state the obvious: that Israel at no time had any moral right to exist anywhere in Palestine.

(The living criminal blueprint for the Jewish state was drawn up by Theodor Herzl in 1895 when Adolf Hitler was aged 6, and World War II half a century away, and therefore irrelevant to the plan.)

As it happens there is a real, rather than rhetorical, alternative homeland option where the world's Jews could relocate in perfect safety. Here their security wall would be optional rather than a self-fulfilling credal projection of their anti-gentile identity. A homeland which has never provoked desperate suicide bombings or rocket attacks, since its creation did not involve mythic impostures of "God-given" privileged real estate, the genocidal blueprint for piracy of other people's ancestral land or their credally "authorized"

displacement to besieged refugee camps.

The founding of this homeland predated the Zionist state by two decades. This Jewish Republic (in all but name) is the size of Switzerland. It still exists, and Yiddish is its first official language. What is officially called the Jewish Autonomous Region, though generally referred to by the name of its capital city Birobidzhan, it is located on Russia's south-eastern border with China. It was created in 1928 during the early days of the former Soviet Union and formalized in 1934.

I have had the opportunity to speak about Birobidzhan on two occasions this year in very different though equally prestigious venues. These venues each owe their best ethics essentially to the Classical Greek scientific attitude. The House of Lords in London, Mother of Parliaments, still pur-

veys the aura of centuries-old sovereign tradition, though sadly Zionist-occupied territory for the past century and a half. By contrast the Iranian presidential headquarters in Teheran is today the principal target of predatory Zionist envy and aggression against the success of the Khomeini revolution, which made Iran's economy and foreign policy off limits to international "greed is good"-oriented usurers.

On each occasion my public interventions on this subject were carefully monitored and commented on by the Community Security Trust (CST), the private army and intelligence organization of the UK's Jewish community. The CST

"The living criminal blueprint for the Jewish state was drawn up by Theodor Herzl in 1895 when Adolf Hitler was aged 6, and World War II half a century away."

was set up in 1994 by jailbird tycoon Gerald Ronson, the archetypal Jewish *shtarker* or “hard man,” who previously co-founded the “62 Group,” a thuggish gang specializing in brutal attacks on anti-Zionists in London and around the United Kingdom.

While the 62 Group’s hitmen often found themselves on the wrong side of the law, the increasing power of the Zionist lobby in recent decades is reflected in the enhanced status of Ronson’s newer Jewish security force. The CST is not only tolerated by the British authorities, the Home Office and UK police forces actively and openly assist their operations. Indeed they act as a privileged nationalist police force within another nation.

Earlier this year the CST found it “troubling” to note that I “was speaking to a meeting at the House of Lords, where [my] proposal was greeted with applause . . . to promote her campaign to have Jews relocate *en masse* to Birobidzhan, a Jewish autonomous region established in the eastern Soviet Union by Stalin in 1934.”

A few months later they were even more concerned, noting my impromptu address to a thousand international delegates gathered at President Ahmadinejad’s Teheran headquarters during the 4th International Conference on Imam Khomeini and Foreign Policy, organized by the Iranian Institute for Political and International Studies.

I used this invitation to propose—directly to President Ahmadinejad—Birobidzhan as a home for Israel’s Jews. It is a ready-made, common sense option and just conclusion to the rogue criminal occupation of Palestine.

As I explained to the assembled company: Indeed after 1928 European Jews had no need to pirate Palestine, and to this day a Jewish Autonomous Region called Birobidzhan exists peacefully and available on Russia’s southeast border with China, having never displaced an indigenous people for its creation. Today some Jews—for instance Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu’s PR officer during a live televised debate with me—try to claim that it was an act of anti-Semitism when Stalin gave this region of 30,000 square kilometers (the size of Switzerland) to Jews. The truth is that Stalin was providing every ethnic group comprising the Soviet Union with its own autonomous region, and nothing “anti-Semitic” has ever endangered Birobidzhan during its 82 autonomously

Jewish, safe and peaceful years of existence.

Furthermore, in 1945, when secular European Jews were crying “we are a people without a homeland, Palestine is a land without a people,” again they lied, for in 1945 there was no political impediment to prevent European Jewry heading for the welcoming arms of their vast and long-established Jewish Autonomous Region in Birobidzhan.

The same is true today, yet in our mainstream media we hear not a word of Birobidzhan. Only rarely does the Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA) mention Birobidzhan, and when it does it refers to it disingenuously as a “district.” Which district in the world is the size of Switzerland? The fact is that since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, its ethnically autonomous regions have been entitled to republic status, yet the JTA lets us know that due to so-called “sensitivity” to Israel, Birobidzhan has declined, due to fear of raising gentile public awareness of its existence, to acknowledge its

status as this first Jewish homeland, which is all but a state and republic. My hope is that our singularly upstanding President Ahmadinejad, who speaks the whole political truth bravely, will promote awareness of the first Jewish homeland and that there is no need for European Ashkenazim Jews to go back to Germany, Poland or Austria when they have their own state whose first language is Yiddish.

Please view my “first homeland” option and morale rearmament website at www.birobidjan.co.uk (also see www.jewishrepublic.com) for, in the spirit of Imam Khomeini, there you will find a campaign for moral and morale rearmament. The Palestinians whose Nakba constitutes the greatest and longest tragedy of the 20th century—those brave voters who democratically elected the long heroic Hamas—deserve the return of every inch of their tormented land, and not any part in the specious “one-state two-state” farce. The immediate vacation of European Jews from all of Palestine and compensation to the indigenous Arab people is more than overdue to those who, for more than a century, continue to fight for Reason at the front line of historical truth and international justice for all of us.

The CST warned its supporters: “Ahmadinejad’s response to Renouf’s plea is not known. But if the Iranian president does, at some point in the future, propose deporting Israeli Jews to Birobidzhan, you will know where he

“Earlier this year the CST found it ‘troubling’ to note that I ‘was speaking to a meeting at the House of Lords, where [my] proposal was greeted with applause’.”

heard it first.”

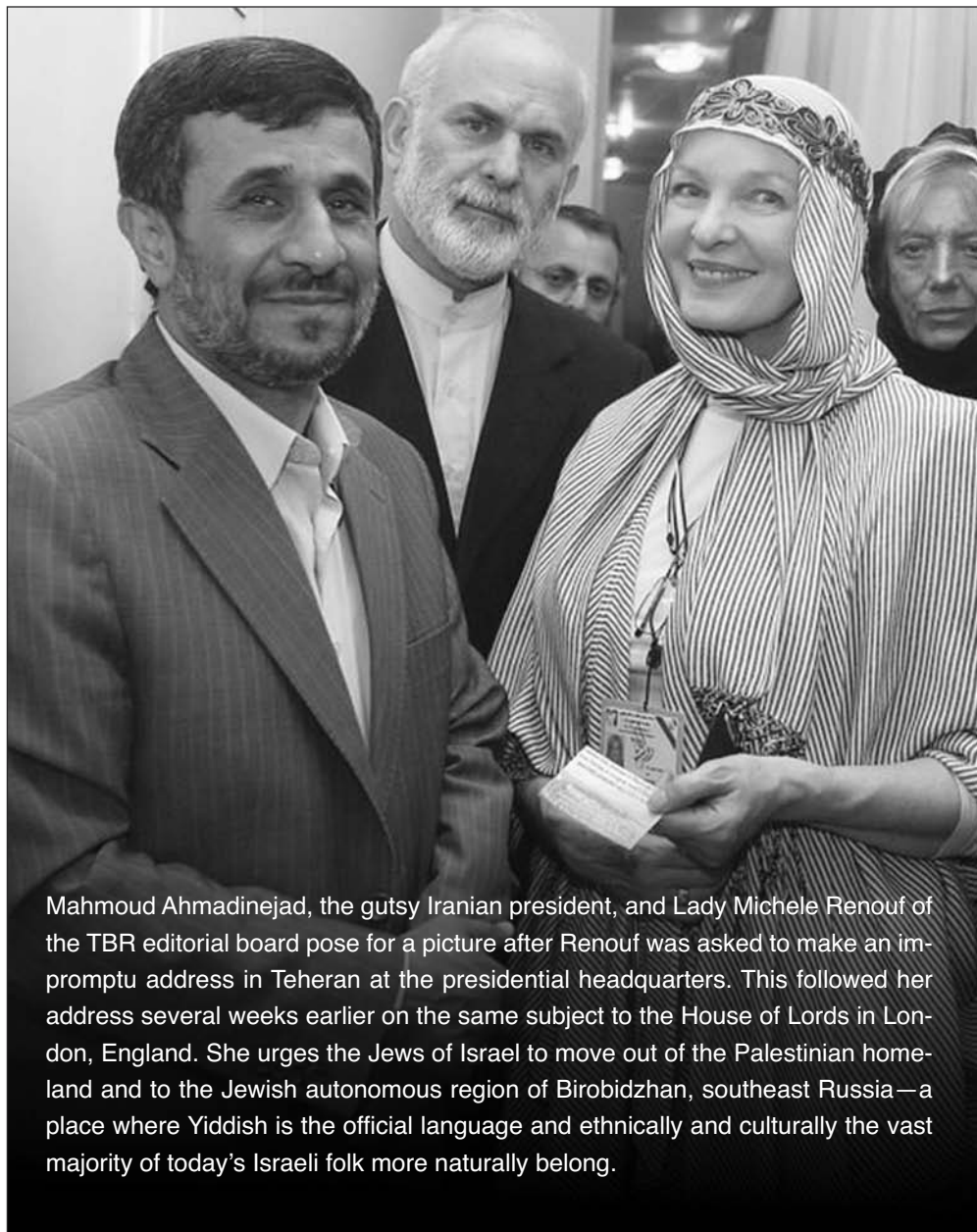
So let me tell you, dear doughty readers of TBR. Eyeball to eyeball the dauntless president said in English, “you and me, we see it the same.”

That may be because Khomeini’s ongoing successful morale rearmament revolution is surprisingly like the key note of the courageous bishop, Richard Williamson, said: without historical truth there can be no international justice, and that “historical truth goes by evidence, not by emotion.”

The opposing predatory strategy of our international Zionist foe depends upon the flimsy bind that truth cannot matter to a man whose livelihood depends upon his not seeing it. Yet without a “prophecy come true” swindling line, the advertising mystique of the “Zionist Entity” can be readily undone. As Mr. Roberts points out, this charity state is “heavily dependent on U.S. largess.” So let’s just turn off the American taxpaying pipeline to the unworthy self-worshipping charity state of Israel, Mr. Roberts.

I would suggest that the existence of Birobidzhan is the non “anti-Semitic” option that is missing in everybody’s “one-state or two-state” farce.

However, as Mr. Roberts appears not to have seen through the credal incompatibility of Judaism with Palestinian equality, regrettably he returns to the consensually floundering inoperative “nice” fantasy of Zionism’s critics that “Israel should be moved or reformed.” But a “reformed Israel” is nothing but an oxymoron. Hasn’t he noticed that that Israel is the barbaric Old Testament made manifest? Israeli-born “ex-jew” Gilad Atzmon certainly has said—and he should know—that 97% of Israelis backed the “Operation Cast Lead” gratuitous terror upon the besieged impoverished Gazans. This proves that Old Testament-dedicated Israel is morally non-“reformable.” Let’s just dismantle this



Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, the gutsy Iranian president, and Lady Michele Renouf of the TBR editorial board pose for a picture after Renouf was asked to make an impromptu address in Teheran at the presidential headquarters. This followed her address several weeks earlier on the same subject to the House of Lords in London, England. She urges the Jews of Israel to move out of the Palestinian homeland and to the Jewish autonomous region of Birobidzhan, southeast Russia—a place where Yiddish is the official language and ethnically and culturally the vast majority of today’s Israeli folk more naturally belong.

criminal entity and let Jewry live and let live in their Jewish Republic of Birobidzhan so that the Palestinians need no longer fight for Reason at the front line of historical truth and international justice for all of us. ♦

LADY MICHELE RENOUF is a truth activist, model, dancer, socialite and former beauty contest winner. She holds diplomas in art and education and became a lecturer at Queensland University of Technology. Lady Renouf has become known in recent years for her support of persecuted Revisionist historians. Telling Films DVDs illustrating the issues in this article are all available online (profit-free) at her website www.birobidzhan.co.uk (also at www.jewishrepublic.com). Her DVD *Jailing Opinions* is available in very limited quantities from TBR for \$20 plus \$3 S&H inside the U.S. You may also order *Jailing Opinions* directly from Renouf at www.tellingfilms.netne/.

Jewish Historian Vindicated

Respected journal supports findings of Michael Bradley—but beware that ‘one-to-four percent’ statistical spin

THE AUTHOR—A HALF-JEWISH SCHOLAR-TURNED-WHITE-NATIONALIST—is a controversialist among controversialists. He suggests that Neanderthal Man is still with us today, mixed with regular folks, and in prehistoric times was concentrated in what the author calls the “Toxic Lozenge,” which includes the Caucasus and Middle East—homeland of the Semitic and Hamitic peoples. Could the Jews be largely of Neanderthal stock? (See Willis Carto’s seminal study in the May/June 2010 TBR for related stories.)

BY MICHAEL BRADLEY

The May 6, 2010 issue of *Science*, journal of the American Academy of Sciences, has finally confirmed that modern human populations have significant Neanderthal genetic admixture. This study by the Max Planck Institute of Leipzig under the overall leadership of Dr. Svante Pääbo also included some researchers from the Harvard University School of Medicine.

Behind the scenes, it seems that this DNA study’s dramatic reversal of the Pääbo-Stoneking *Cell* article of July 15, 1997 insisting that there was no Neanderthal DNA in modern humans was due to the fact that Harvard researchers came up with data that contradicted the 1997 study by Pääbo (then at the University of Munich) and Mike Stoneking (then at the University of Pennsylvania).

Personally, I have always suspected that this 1997 study was purposely concocted or even commissioned to please North American Jews and to further Israeli interests. In the 1997 study, Svante Pääbo and Mike Stoneking claimed to have re-created part of the Neanderthal DNA sequence to an “acceptable” extent (2%) and then to have compared it to *Homo sapiens sapiens* DNA. But the complete *H. sapiens*



MICHAEL BRADLEY

sapiens genome wasn’t mapped until 2005. In short, Pääbo and Stoneking were comparing nothing much to nothing at all. Dr. Alan Templeton, a geneticist at the American University in St. Louis, characterized their 1997 study as “a statistical house of cards.”

At that time the acknowledged world expert on Neanderthals was Dr. Erik Trinkaus, formerly of the Anthropology Department at the University of New Mexico. His massive book *The Neandertals: Of Skeletons, Scientists and*

Scandal was published in 1992 (Random House, and in two revised Vintage “University Format” paperback editions 1994-1996). *The Neandertals* contained this observation in the concluding pages (Vintage paperback, March 1994): “Only humans from the Near East and parts of Europe can claim Neandertals per se in their *direct* ancestry” (page 416, author’s emphasis). The 1997 Pääbo-Stoneking study published in the July issue of *Cell* was highly promoted in North American media, contradicted Trinkaus, prevented Random House from issuing a cheaper mass-market paperback edition of *The Neandertals* in the fall of 1997 and immediately enthroned Pääbo instead of Erik Trinkaus as the world’s leading expert on Neanderthals in the public mind.

Naturally, the 1997 Pääbo-Stoneking *Cell* article also



discredited my own books *The Iceman Inheritance* (1978) and *Chosen People from the Caucasus* (1992) because I had concluded exactly what Trinkaus had concluded—only I said it first. This new May 2010 study concedes that from “1 to 4” percent of modern human DNA is Neanderthal. However, I see and smell a little loophole, just large enough for a statistical rat.

The conclusions of this new 2010 study, certainly vetted and possibly written by Pääbo, are clearly intended to convey the impression that this “1 to 4 percent” of lingering Neanderthal DNA is more or less evenly distributed throughout the world except for Africa where there is supposedly no Neanderthal DNA.

The May 2010 study even found Neanderthal DNA in New Guinea, which is highly unlikely, and I wonder who the carefully chosen modern donor was to get this supposed Neanderthal DNA. I like to joke that it was probably the fictional (I hope) Dr. Jacob Epstein, formerly a New York doctor, who now practices in Port Moresby. That’s the worldwide “Pääbo spin” on Neanderthal DNA in modern humans, and, looked at this way, “1 to 4 percent” doesn’t amount to much. Figures don’t lie, but liars figure.

On June 5, 2010 the world’s population was estimated to be 6.8 billion plus people (United States Census Bureau,

Svante Pääbo, a lead researcher of the Max Planck Institute’s Neanderthal genome study, said: “Neanderthals probably mixed with early modern humans before *Homo sapiens* split into different groups in Europe and Asia.” This could have occurred in the Middle East between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago before the human population spread across East Asia. It is known from archeological findings in the Middle East that Neanderthals and modern humans overlapped in time in this region. Above, Pääbo smiles at the skull of a Neanderthal.

Wikipedia). One percent of that is roughly 68 million and some change. Four percent works out to about 278 million people. Odd, isn’t it, that this is about the population of the Middle East, according to my *Bloomsbury Pocket Atlas*? And this is the geographic homeland of the Semitic peoples, the present Judeo-Islamic Arabs and the Jews. Work it out for yourself on any good atlas.

Using maps and atlases there is a way of looking at this “1 to 4 percent” of Neanderthal DNA in modern humans that makes a great deal of historical sense. What if this Neanderthal DNA is concentrated in the Caucasus/Middle East, where this 2010 study admits that Neanderthals and Cro-Magnons (or “Early Modern Humans”) met and interbred? Surely it is reasonable to suppose that the main con-

centration of the world's surviving Neanderthal DNA must be in this area, discounting very modern migrations of some people by railway, steamship and aircraft transportation, and that Neanderthal DNA decreases rapidly as distance from the Caucasus center of interbreeding increases?

There would be virtually no Neanderthal DNA in Atlantic Western Europe, but there would be more in Central Europe and much more in Eastern Europe, and especially in mountainous areas. There would be virtually none northward toward the Baltic Sea and virtually none east of Kazakhstan to Pacific Far East Asia. And we were already told that there is supposedly no Neanderthal DNA in Africa. But actually there should be at least some Neanderthal DNA in North Africa because the Arabs conquered it. Now, this sort of Neanderthal DNA distribution might average out to that insignificant "1 to 4 percent of Neanderthal DNA in the whole world's population." See? As Mark Twain put it: "First come lies, then damn lies and then statistics."

Now, assuming this sort of concentration of Neanderthal DNA in the Caucasus Middle East, that "1 to 4" percent of world population suddenly becomes *very* significant indeed. It means that the Semitic peoples of the Middle East—Jews, Arabs and others (like Armenians)—must, therefore, be substantially Neanderthal. And this sort of concentration of Neanderthal DNA seems to be the case.

On May 10, 2010 a Pääbo co-researcher on the new study, Johannes Krause, said on the Mid-German TV Network that the people of the Middle East, the Semites, were at least "10 to 20" percent Neanderthal. (The Internet link to this interview on the Mid-German TV Network was deactivated on May 18, 2010.)

This is precisely what I argued in *The Iceman Inheritance*, *Chosen People from the Caucasus* and what Erik Trinkaus at least inferred in his *The Neandertals* of 1992. However, my own calculations indicate that some Middle East Semitic populations approach 50 percent Neanderthal and in some very specific small areas, 70 percent Neanderthal. Given the usually modest Semitic populations in mountain valleys and arid landscapes of the Caucasus Middle East, this sort of Neanderthal DNA concentration among some groups would not affect that "1 to 4 percent" of the total world population very much.

In my view, there are two major subspecies of technical "humanity" contending for the domination of our world.

One subspecies, and the most influential one in terms of its sheer numbers and geographic extent, can simply be called "ordinary humanity." Before 15th-century European maritime expansion and commerce, they inhabited Atlantic Western Europe, most of Africa, perhaps "Atlantis" in the past, North and South America and across the Pacific to the Far East, Japan and China. There are several geographic varieties of this subspecies, differentiated mostly by skin color and some other physical traits, but this subspecies as a whole exhibits a clear tendency toward polytheism, a tolerance of females in society and in divine affairs and a relatively low level of aggression. All varieties share a reasonable level of intelligence, very definite visual artistic ability, relatively non-protruding noses and only moderate male hairiness.

Because of the differences in physical characteristics of this "subspecies," it may be possible that it really consists of several subspecies that evolved separately in slightly different ways within their various geographic areas and different environments of origin. Or, it may have originally been just one eastern or southern African subspecies that migrated into various geographic areas and then evolved unique characteristics. This latter is the modern view, but it may not be correct.

However, the roughly common mentality of this subspecies, much more important than its superficial physical differences, indicates a relatively low degree of sexual dimorphism in its primal anthropological ancestry—except in areas where it has since been greatly affected biologically and culturally by the expansion of the other contending subspecies, as in Central and Western Europe after the Jewish diaspora of A.D. 70, the Hunnic invasion of 451-453 and Khazarian migrations from the Russo-Ukrainian steppes into Central Europe, circa A.D. 1000 to 1300.

This other contending subspecies originated in what I call the "Toxic Lozenge," a narrow, elongated area, extending from the Rift Valley lakes of Tanzania, Kenya and southern Ethiopia to the northern Caucasus Mountains. This Toxic Lozenge therefore encompasses the geographic epicenters of both *Homo habilis* and later Neanderthal de-

"There would be virtually no Neanderthal DNA in Atlantic Western Europe, but there would be more in Central Europe and much more in Eastern Europe, and especially in mountainous areas."

velopment. This Toxic Lozenge is also the original homeland of the Hamitic languages and the later seemingly related Semitic ones.

Note that ancient Egypt was well to the west of where this Toxic Lozenge crosses the Red Sea between Jiddah and Medina in Arabia—an area now called the Hijaz and/or Yemen but known as Saba (biblical “Sheba”) in ancient times—the very place where the first evidence of the Hebrew language has been discovered and where Islam was also later conceived (see *Queen of Sheba and Biblical Scholarship* by Dr. Bernard Leeman, fairly far down on my web page, www.michaelbradley.info).

Physically, this subspecies is characterized by very great nasal development, extreme hairiness in males, long torsos and short legs, extremely high numerical and spatial intelligence, very little visual artistic ability, a low level of emotional stability, fanatical monotheism, anti-feminism and a predisposition to control, enslave or exterminate “ordinary humanity.” There is some anthropological evidence that this subspecies may derive from *Homo habilis*, through the Neanderthals and on to modern representatives. However, not all anthropologists agree that *Homo habilis* should be considered fully “human” as that term is rather loosely defined, but was possibly an aberrant offshoot of either some early *Homo* or *Australopithecus*. That is, people deriving from this Toxic Lozenge in ancient times may not be exactly human and certainly seem to be incompatible with the values and attitudes of “ordinary humanity.” However, recent historical migrants into the Toxic Lozenge represent mostly ordinary African humanity.

Much more important than physical traits, the aggression of this subspecies is responsible for its expansion from its original Toxic Lozenge both east and west to inhabit most of the “Middle East” (especially mountainous regions) and even parts of Europe, western India and northern and eastern Africa, imposing its religious and social values. In short, the people of this Toxic Lozenge have gradually driven a wedge of perhaps “not-quite-human” genes and culture between the ordinary humanity of the West and the ordinary humanity of the Far East. And this wedge has been inexorably expanded by well-known historical events from 5600 B.C. to the present. Despite the

incessant propaganda and disinformation promulgated by this subspecies, adherence to Judaism, Judeo-Christianity and Judeo-Islam are the symptomatic indications of its biological expansion and/or cultural influence.

This Toxic Lozenge subspecies is the most influential one in terms of its extremely high aggression (see “Hard Times Among the Neanderthals,” *Natural History*, journal of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, December 1978 by Dr. Erik Trinkaus and Dr. T. Dale Stewart of the Smithsonian Institute).

How aggressive are they? Trinkaus and Stewart subjected every Neanderthal bone then known to a forensic-style analysis and found over twice the number of violence-inflicted injuries as among any similar number of bones from other fossil humans.* Nonetheless, though extremely violent, Neanderthals took care of their injured and elderly people (Trinkaus and Stewart; see also Ralph Solecki’s later work at Shanidar Cave). Ironically, this Trinkaus and Stewart article was published one month after the publication of *The Iceman Inheritance* in November 1978. I could certainly have used this data if it had been available a few months earlier.

This December 1978 Trinkaus-Stewart study and article adequately explains why the Middle East has been a region of chronic conflict for about 3,500 years of more or less reliably recorded human history. Very little more needs to be said or written about extreme Middle Eastern aggression itself. However, much more can be said and written about how the Western world got drawn into Middle East confrontations. ♦

*Some researchers claim that the bone breaks and bodily injuries suffered by Neanderthal men were more the result of their hunting technique. Neanderthals never developed much more than a thrusting spear, a weapon only to be used in close proximity to the beast being hunted. As such, the bone breaks sustained by Neanderthal man most closely resemble that of modern-day cowboys, leading some to surmise that Neanderthal has to have nearly been on top of his many times gargantuan and powerful prey, thus earning him many broken bones.

For more about his work (and the availability of his books on the origins of the Neanderthals, as well as other topics), refer to **MICHAEL BRADLEY**’s website at michaelbradley.info or write him at P.O. Box 97035, Toronto, Canada M6R 3L0 or email him at michaelbradley2003@yahoo.com. For a copy of *Thirteenth Tribe* (softcover, 255 pages, #61, \$17 plus \$5 S&H) contact TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge to major credit cards.

Neanderthal Man *Could* Talk, Say Scientists

LONG SCORNE as “mere cavemen,” it has become known more recently that Neanderthal men were by no means the mental slouches the world of cartoons depicts them as being.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

Outside of fairy tales, animals basically cannot talk. Obviously they can think in their own way, and communicate with others of their kind in some fashion, but grammatical speech is not among their remarkable abilities. Admittedly, whales and dolphins have a form of communication that is as yet little understood by scientists, and may be more sophisticated than some people think. Parrots can repeat words and phrases and sometimes seem to have some understanding of what they are saying. And apes, which communicate in nature with a system of hoots and other calls, have been trained to do some rudimentary sign language and other human-like ways of communicating, but only within narrow limits.

There is a gene called FOXP2 that is found in many mammals, including bats, apes and humans. While it seems to have several functions, such as in echolocation among bats, in humans it is primarily thought to be a language gene. The forms of FOXP2 found in “lower” animals are quite different from the form found in man.

Language, of course, is a uniquely human trait and is likely to have been a prerequisite for the development of human culture. The ability to develop articulate speech relies on capabilities, such as fine control of the larynx and mouth, that are not found in chimpanzees and other apes.

Insects and mice cannot speak, even with human FOXP2 inserted into their genomes. It takes a lot more than just this one gene, such as a larger brain, perhaps,¹ but in the ape/human line of evolution, FOXP2 seems

to be the key factor that makes all the difference.

Interestingly, the FOXP2 gene in Neanderthals² has been recovered from their fossils and turns out to be exactly the same as the corresponding gene in *Homo sapiens sapiens*.

This is a gene that remained unaltered during hundreds of millions of years of evolution, but that suddenly underwent changes corresponding to two different amino acids in just a few million years, leading to modern man.

According to David Haussler, Ph.D., University of California, Santa Cruz,³ there seem to be about 18 to 49 other mutations in the genome that occurred quite suddenly, in evolutionary terms, as man

diverged from his apelike ancestors (including a change, called HAR1, in a previously unexplored region of Chromosome 20). The exact effects of each of these mutations constitute a matter for future study.

However, it now appears that HAR1 has an effect in the embryonic development of the six-layer

pattern of the brain’s cortex, or outer surface. It is not known if this particular gene is also found in the Neanderthal man. HAR1 is expressed in the same cells as *reelin*⁴ (the Cajal-Retzius neurons), and during the same period of development.

We know that a few humans today have defects in their FOXP2 genes, and these humans also have difficulties with spoken communication. Archeologists have discovered that Neanderthals may have played games and spoken with each other (thanks to their FOXP2 gene). ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis* had a slightly larger brain than *Homo sapiens sapiens* but, due to their larger body size, they were actually slightly less encephalized. Note: a chimpanzee’s brain is about one-fourth the size of a human’s.

2 TBR publisher Willis Carto introduced the revolutionary theory in our May/June 2010 issue that Neanderthal man is the basic racial stock for most present-day Jews. See our ad for this issue in the back on page B-1.

3 NIH Intramural Sequencing Center 10th Anniv. Symposium, Oct. 16, 2007.

4 A protein that helps regulate processes of neuronal migration and positioning in the developing brain.

“Interestingly, the FOXP2 gene in Neanderthals has been recovered from their fossils and turns out to be exactly the same as the corresponding gene in Homo sapiens sapiens.”

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

LONGSTANDING PLAN FOR WAR

In 1979 at a Bilderberg confab Prof. Bernard Lewis unveiled his scheme to Balkanize the Middle East except for Israel. In particular he wanted to break up Iran by pushing for national independence for the Arabs of Khuzistan, the Baluchis, the Kurds and the Azerbaijanis. The goal was (and is) to break up the non-Israeli kingdoms and republics into a mosaic of competing ministates to benefit Israel and get their oil and other natural resources. The plot is proceeding full steam ahead.

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FOREIGNERS BEHIND 'PAN-TURKISM'

The radical idea of pan-Turanianism (or pan-Turkism), according to an article in *Rozaneh* magazine by Dr. Kaveh Farrokh, originated not with the Ottomans but with a Hungarian professor, Arminius (Hermann) Vambery (1832-1913). Not too surprisingly, Vambery worked for Lord Palmerson in the British Foreign Office. Equally interesting, another Brit, Wilfred Blount, was one of the first to advocate a "Young Turk" movement. The Blounts are reputed to be the founders of the Bank of England. Ironically, British intelligence was also behind plotting to end the Ottoman Empire by encouraging breakaway movements among its many nationalities. Other non-Turkish agents were involved in agitating for Albanian independence, Bulgarian nationalism, and an anti-Greek project called Macedonia Resurrected.

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THE MYSTERY OF AMELIA EARHART

According to one of our senior subscribers, a lady of 79 from Montana, who knew Amelia Earhart personally, Miss Earhart revealed during dinner table conversation in 1936 that she had just come from Washington, D.C., where she had met with FDR. Somehow she had learned that Japan was already planning to go to war with the United States. She had mentioned this to FDR. The president, however, told her not to worry about it, or mention it to anyone, because he had the situation "under control." She also learned that FDR had removed most of the gold from Fort Knox and sent it to Europe, which made her "cat spitting mad," said our subscriber. But FDR felt that Miss Earhart would not keep this information *sub rosa*. After completing 22,000 miles of her planned flight around the world at the equator, Amelia and her navigator Fred Noonan departed from Lae, New

Guinea, and disappeared somewhere *en route* to tiny Howland Island, losing radio contact with the U.S. Coast Guard cutter *Itasca* on July 2, 1937. An intensive search following her mysterious disappearance failed to find any trace of her or the wreckage.

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NEANDERTHALS HAD ETHNICITIES

We tend to think of Neanderthals as a single group of people sharing identical traits and features, but it is most likely that there were different ethnicities in Neanderthals just as in modern man. A recent study ("Genetic Evidence of Geographical Groups Among Neanderthals") has determined that there were probably three racial groups of Neanderthals. From the study: "The conclusions of this study are consistent with existing paleoanthropological research and show that Neanderthals can be divided into at least three groups: one in Western Europe, a second in the Southern area and a third in western Asia."

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THEY WALKED LIKE MODERN MEN

It is a myth that Neanderthals had bent knees and walked like chimps, dragging their knuckles on the ground, as so many images depict them. In fact, this is one of those cases of a discovery leading to a false conclusion. A skeleton of a Neanderthal man was discovered at the start of the 20th century that had bent knees, giving rise to the popular belief that all Neanderthals appeared as such. Turns out the skeleton was of a Neanderthal that suffered from severe arthritis. In fact, Neanderthals walked upright in the same manner as modern humans.

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BISHOP GOES AGAINST THE FLOW

The influential Polish Bishop Tadeusz Pieronek of Krakow chose the day before International Holocaust Remembrance Day earlier this year to make the following statement: "The 'holocaust,' as such, is a Jewish invention. We could just as well establish a day of remembrance to the numerous victims of Communism, when Catholics and Christians were persecuted." The holocaust, he said, is used as a propaganda weapons. He also called for a memorial day for the Palestinian victims of Israel.

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DEBUNKED

A Jewish "holocaust survivor" named Irene Zisblatt claims to have escaped from inside a gas chamber, and her story brought Gen. George Patton to tears. She claimed she repeat-

edly swallowed and evacuated her cache of diamonds while in Nazi "death camps" to avoid them being confiscated by her jailers. But alas, this Academy Award-winning holocaust survivor and her amazing tale have been thoroughly debunked by Revisionist historian Eric Hunt. To learn the full story, visit erichunt.net.

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HOLY DAY IN MANY RELIGIONS

Religious texts tell us Jesus Christ, Krishna of India, Attis of Phrygia, Horus of Egypt and Mithra of Persia were born by a virgin on December 25, had the birth marked by a star in the east, were adored as babies by three kings, later traveled with 12 disciples, were crucified, and resurrected after being dead for three days. Their fate matches astronomy. Crops wither and die as the Sun grows "colder" and "smaller." On December 22 in the Northern Hemisphere, the Sun reaches its lowest point in the sky and symbolizes death. There, it remains stationary for three days, in line with the Southern Cross constellation. On December 24, Sirius, the brightest star in the east, aligns with the "Three Kings" of Orion's belt (Mintaka, Alnilam, Alnitak). On December 25, Sirius and the "Kings" form a perfect arrow that points at the place where the Sun turns around and heads back north, symbolizing rebirth. In other words, "Three kings follow the star of the east to the birth of the Sun."

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WAS PAUL REALLY FROM TARSUS?

The New Testament's most famous Christian, Paul, himself never says he came from Tarsus. But the city was noted as an intellectual center of the Roman world: Emperor Augustus appointed a Stoic philosopher known as Athenodorus Cananites (because he was born in Canana, a town near Tarsus) as governor of Cilicia. Paul is made to claim to be a "Pharisee, a son of a Pharisee" (Acts 23:6), which could not be true if Paul really was a Jew from the diaspora. There were no Pharisees in the diaspora. Jerome (*Commentaria in Epistolam ad Philemon* 23.4) says Paul was from Galilee.

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IRAQ RECOVERS ARTIFACTS

Radio Free Europe reports that thousands of ancient artifacts stolen from the country's national museum and historical sites since 2003 have been recovered. Tourism and Antiquities Minister Qahtan al-Juburi said that more than 36,000 artifacts have been recovered since the start of the U.S. invasion in 1993.

When New England's Whites Were Almost Wiped Out

King Philip's War, race conflict & the future of America

RACIAL TROUBLE CLOUDS AMERICA'S FUTURE. Racial trouble also clouded America's past. In fact, America's bloodiest war—in proportion to the size of the population—was a ferocious two-year fight between the red and white races of what the settlers called New England. Although we discussed the drawn-out wars between the Red Man and the White Man in America in the May/June 2009 issue, this particular racial conflict in the northeast nearly ended America's settlement experiment in New England and is deserving of this lengthy, detailed coverage. The author also indicates this conflict has lessons for today.

BY DUNCAN HENGEST

King Philip's War, as it came to be known, set the tone for the way Americans eventually conquered nearly the whole of the North American continent in an unstoppable, westward moving, folk march.

The war took place from June 1675 to August 1676, although some fighting lingered on in Maine and other areas into 1677.

The war embodies all the strengths and weaknesses of white and non-white societies in both peace and war. The fight was a close contest, for the "English"-American Colonists were nearly run from New England's mainland. Nearly half the "English" settlements were attacked by Indians, and Colonial militia companies were often ambushed and destroyed in the outskirts of the towns they were defending. The contests and battles of later generations have outshone the deadly earnest of King Philip's War, but the clash retains numerous lessons for success in a racial conflict. While the players have changed over the centuries, the fundamentals remain.

The overarching fundamental truth of the road to war

was a racial situation that was irreversibly leading to a massive explosion. The explosion was foreshadowed by a smaller number of minor "bangs" that successively used up both tolerance and room to compromise. The fundamentals on the part of the Indians are analogous to the increasingly "bang"-prone mass of many of America's non-whites today. King Philip's War was marked by deep divisions among non-whites, a personality-driven policy on the part of the tribes rather than policies driven by a sustainable civic system, excessive cruelty on the part of non-whites, and on the part of the whites, an economic system that could absorb non-whites to only a limited degree and then only for a temporary amount of time.

The remaining negative fundamentals on the part of whites that remain today are excessive naïveté regarding non-whites by whites, and neglect of armaments and military training on the part of individual whites.

However, New England's whites did have within them the virtues that allowed for their triumph. The Colonists could generate capital to maintain their forces, used the broad set of skills within their community for victory, and adopted innovative military tactics and eventually reached compromises with rival whites that gave them support.



TWO RACES: LIMITED TOLERANCE

The white settlements involved in King Philip's War were divided into four different Colonies, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay Colony (which included Maine at the time), Plymouth Colony and Rhode Island. New Hampshire was a colony during the time of the war but was sparsely settled, under the temporary administration of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the conflict barely took place there, so this article will focus on the four larger colonies.

Each colony had a unique flavor. Plymouth Colony was the oldest of the four; its first settlement was established by the Pilgrims of the *Mayflower*. Rhode Island, to Plymouth Colony's west, had a remarkable degree of religious freedom and was not a Puritan colony in the same way the rest of New England was. Rhode Island's situation caused a bit of friction between themselves and their less tolerant neighbors. Connecticut was settled by overland travelers from Massachusetts Bay Colony. From its capital of Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony was ascending to be the cultural and economic steam engine of New England.

The settlers in Massachusetts Bay Colony were English Puritans with roots in the region of East Anglia. This region

Settler survivors from an earlier 1675 skirmish fought their way back to Brookfield, Massachusetts, skillfully directed by their Indian guides. Abandoning their homes, the Brookfielders took shelter in the strongest and largest house in the village, that of Sgt. John Ayers, called Ayers Inn. Soon enemy Indians swarmed into town, plundering and burning the deserted houses; then besieging Ayers Inn on August 3 and 4, as seen here. They were rescued by mixed forces of whites and Mohicans. One young man who crept out was killed, with his head cut off and set up on a pole.

was home to Angles and Jutes. During the ninth century, East Anglia was separate from the rest of England under the Danelaw. Perhaps because of this Danish connection, the people of East Anglia had a different pulse from the rest of England.

These "Englishmen" tended to be literate, orderly, free-born and religiously dissident. Their folkways, their collective view, ensured that one had the liberty to live a pious Godly life—but there was no room for sin. They contributed greatly to their community and cooperated in furthering communal aims. The Bay Colony was like East Anglia, which had less crime than other parts of England,

but rates of public violence against moral offenders—witches, unruly servants, sexual deviants, etc—were higher. During the English Civil War, East Anglia, as well as Massachusetts Bay Colony was fully supportive of Parliament against the king.

These traits still exist in the descendants of Puritans today, as well as the European immigrant waves they absorbed. Boston Catholics, for example, are very hard on priests who fall to sexual temptation. The ideological and religious children of the Puritan religion include Mormons, Unitarians, and Congregationalists. Evangelical Protestantism also contains some Puritan influence, although other Christian strains have also rubbed off on that movement. The descendants of the Puritans, whatever denomination they have become, attempt to convert other people to their faith—continuing a tradition that started from the earliest days of the colony. In short, the descendants of New England's earliest colonists have come to be America's moral navigators. Intolerant of what they viewed as lax morals, they've sounded the trumpet for many of America's crusades, from Indian fighting to slavery abolition to alcohol prohibition.

The Indians involved were from a cultural-linguistic group called the Algonquian or Algic language family. Prior to the coming of the whites, Algonquian speakers inhabited what is now Canada from the eastern Rockies eastward to the coast as well as most of the eastern coast of what became the United States, as well as other scattered areas such as Michigan.

The Iroquoians are a separate language family, as are the Siouan-Catawban language group. Both of these were also in the general area of what is now the Northeastern United States.

The famous Pocahontas spoke an Algonquian language as well as the Pilgrims' valuable Squanto. In New England at the time of King Philip's War, the local Algonquians were divided into several tribes of different affinity toward each other.

Today, "divisicrats" look back upon Indians as a sort of peaceful hippy groups who lived in perfect harmony with their fellow man and nature. The more accurate truth of the matter is that they were vicious warriors who lived so close with nature only because they hadn't mastered the level of

Bronze Age civilization prior to the arrival of the Europeans. These Indians were often so vicious and unjust to each other that whites were able to get Indian allies in King Philip's War and later conflicts even when the allied Indians were fighting against their own racial, but not always tribal kin.

In comparison to the Puritans, the Indians were rather idle. Even in modern times, most Indian people do not engage in profitable economic activity. Despite Indian schools, programs to make Indians into farmers and extensive missionary activity, Indians have never taken to the economic engine of white civilization. The reservations are pockets of poverty in the midst of plenty. In part, the reason for this is the attitudes of the Indians themselves.

Historian Stephen Ambrose touched on this on page 32 of his book *To America*. During his travels and professional career, Ambrose spent quite a bit of time on northern plains reservations and met a Korean War veteran who returned to

Pine Ridge Indian Reservation with a significant amount of unspent combat pay. He decided to use his savings to open up a gas station. On his first day of business several relatives show up and are immediately supplied for free, "By the end of the day he had taken in no money but dispensed many gallons of gasoline, a few tires, quarts of oil and more. The Sioux would never charge their relatives or friends for

anything, much less something as essential as gasoline." Realizing he didn't have what it took to run a successful business, the Indian vet sold the station and went to work as a cowboy.

Today with four centuries of treaties, the welfare state, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, industrious whites are shielded from Indian trouble. Not so in the 17th century. New England's two main races had little possibility of blending, and were vastly different in temperament. They also inhabited the same, very small geographic area. The economic system in the region was quickly starting to be dominated by the pious, hardworking Puritans. While the "English" were busy building a City on a Hill, internal Indian politics was becoming more volatile. Indians with trading relationships with the whites soon acquired lethal arms, which they employed against their rivals. Indians contracted European diseases and died in droves—further altering the social patterns. Day by day, the balance of

"Despite Indian schools, programs to make Indians into farmers and extensive missionary activity, Indians have never taken to the economic engine of white civilization."



power was shifting from red to white.

One key aspect of the road to war was that Indians lost their tenuous connection with the white economy as time went on. The exact economics of the situation is complex, but the basic pattern is thus: Indians traded land for finished, “English” goods and often worked as commercial hunters providing valuable furs that were sent back to Europe. This relationship initially paid both sides well. For example, a metal “English” axe was far superior to anything the Indians could hope to produce, and the land that was put up for trade consisted of undeveloped, small portions. Eventually, the system worked so that the Colonial governments had a monopoly on purchasing land from the Indians and then reselling the land to individual whites. The land deals paid for the various colonial government operations. Indian hunters provided valuable furs and animal products to be exported to Europe. This situation allowed for a workable relationship between the races—at least temporarily.

Despite a relationship that seemed mutually beneficial, a series of small explosions occurred that indicated the racial situation couldn’t hold as the economic situation ran its course. These explosions started immediately. In 1624,

From December 13, 1636 on, as in Old England, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony (MBC) all able-bodied males 16-60 had to possess a gun and participate in community defense, drilling one day a week. This militia provided guards to sound the alarm in case of attack. The MBC militia was organized into three regiments, North, South and East. Here the East Regiment assembles for its first muster, in Salem, in 1667. In 1903, the various U.S. militias were federalized, creating what is now called the National Guard, which has since been sent to such across-the-globe quagmires as Vietnam and Afghanistan, a far cry from community defense.

after rumors of a pending Indian attack, Miles Standish raided an Indian village in a preemptive strike. The raid was a “bang,” a small skirmish, but it didn’t portend well for the future. Nonetheless, most of the early years in New England were free of the vicious fighting that plagued Colonial Virginia. There were other problems, however. Indians disturbed the order within the white towns. John DeForest, a Connecticut historian wrote about the situation:

The Indians in this early period loitered, during much of their time, around the villages of whites and gave the settlers not a little annoyance. They frightened the women and children

by entering the houses without liberty, and sometimes caused lamentable accidents through their excessive eagerness to handle firearms.

They were not perfectly honest either, being very apt to steal whatever excited their longing, and more desirous of running in debt than paying what they already owed.¹

The worst bang prior to King Philip's War was the Pequot War of 1636-1638. Originally part of the Mohegan tribe, the Pequots had split away. They eventually took near-total control of the area surrounding the southern Connecticut River Valley. A series of clashes, each escalating in violence, took place between the Pequots and "English." After a respected "English" merchant was murdered, the New England Militia went to war. Troops from Massachusetts Bay Colony burned Pequot villages and crops. In response, the Pequots attacked Hartford. Colonial forces regrouped and burned the Pequots' central village of Mystic. The Colonists' Indian allies then mercilessly hunted down any surviving Pequots. The "English" and their Indian allies sold the survivors into slavery.

Despite the simmering tensions, many whites naively found reason to suppose the situation—two races of wildly differing temperaments living together in close quarters—could be maintained. The Puritans were of a mind that they were uplifting the Indians. Massachusetts Bay Colony's Great Seal showed an Indian with the inscription "Come Over and Help Us." The Puritans put their money where their mouths were. Parliament and the Massachusetts Bay Colony provided funds and resources for the "Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Indians." "English" scholars even translated the Bible into the local languages.

The effort paid off—to a point. "Praying Indians," as the newly converted came to be called, were situated in towns along Massachusetts Bay Colony's outer fringe, not unlike the Romans settling their "barbarian" Germanic *foederati* mercenaries along the imperial frontier. The "English" also wished to avoid the vicious treatment of the Indians by Spaniards. They imagined that Protestants would do better than Catholics. Aside from hopeful attitudes, there was also intense diplomatic activity—especially a treaty with the Wampanoag—to keep the peace

between whites and Indians.

However, the red and white fault line couldn't remain quiet. The raids of Miles Standish, the minor skirmishes and violence over Indian criminal behavior, and the Pequot War were tremors showing the instability of New England's racial tectonics. The Indian's participation in the economic life of the new Colonies was coming to an end. The supply of land—both to sell to the whites and to hold for the Indians—was running out. Additionally, the treaties between the Colonists and Indians were not honored on the Indian side by a civic system.

Not all Indians followed the Indian chief signatory, and when the chief passed on, the old politics of the tribe was buried. By 1662, Massasoit, the Pilgrims' dearest Indian ally (and his son), were dead or dying. The bonds between individuals that held the "English" and Indians at peace were becoming frayed. The economic conditions for toler-

ance were now sold away by the parcel; there was no longer space for compromise.

Massasoit and his short-lived successor were replaced by Metacom, the second son of Massasoit. Algonquin Indians changed their name when their life conditions shifted, so Metacom was known by several names, including Metacomet or Pometacom, but the name he eventually chose that struck

the Colonists' hearts with dread was that of King Philip.

"King Philip had reason to believe he could defeat the Colonists. They were not large in number, their settlements were small and mostly unfortified, they had little military training and inferior weapons."

KING PHILIP

Philip was the sachem of the Pokanoket (or Pocasset) tribe of the Wampanoag Confederation, who lived in southeast Rhode Island. By the time King Philip assumed leadership as war chief or grand sachem of the confederation, his predecessor, Massasoit, had sold much of the tribe's land to the Colonists. So by 1660, the Wampanoags' ability to function in the New England economy had virtually ceased. There was no more land to sell and still live upon as an Indian.

King Philip's back was against the wall, but he had reason to believe he could drive the "English" Colonists into the sea. The Colonists were not of a large number, their settlements were small and mostly unfortified, and they had little military training and inferior weapons. Philip realized that his warriors had spent their lives training for and par-

ticipating in insurgent combat in the wilderness. The Indians, through trade, had become armed with the latest in firearms technology: the flintlock. The “English” militias trained on the town common and were still equipped with old-fashioned matchlock muskets. With nothing to lose, and a superior corps of well-armed warriors willing to commit the worst atrocities, King Philip prepared for a conflagration.

The earthquake-generating fault line between the heathen Indians like the Wampanoags and the “English” occurred where the race of the Indians met the faith of the English. The Praying Indians had their feet in both worlds. One exceptional Praying Indian was John Sassamon, who served as an English-Indian go-between. In 1674, Sassamon got wind of King Philip’s attack plans and personally traveled to Plymouth Colony to warn the governor—who ignored the warning.

Sassamon was later found murdered. A trial was held, and the accused Indians were executed. The execution was seen by King Philip as a direct insult and a violation of Indian sovereignty, and the war was on.

The first attack came upon the villagers of Swansea, in Plymouth Colony, and killed nine English-Americans. Plymouth sent messengers asking for aid to the rest of Colonial New England, and a force was dispatched to fight King Philip at his base in Mount Hope, Rhode Island. The “Englishmen” were repulsed. The Indians went back on the offensive, burning much of the towns of Taunton, Swansea, Middlebury, and Dartmouth and killing civilians therein. The Colonial troops then made another push into Wampanoag territory. Increase Mather writes:

Our Army pursued Philip who fled unto a dismal Swamp for refuge: the English Souldiers followed him, and killed many of his Men, also about 15 of the English were then slain. The Swamp was so Boggy and thick of Bushes, as that it was judged to proceed further therein would be but to throw away Men’s lives. It could not there be discerned who were English, and who the Indians. Our Men when in that hideous place if they did but see a Bush stir would fire presently, whereby ‘tis verily feared, that they did sometimes unhappily shoot Englishmen instead of Indians. Wherefore a Retreat was Sounded, and night coming on, the Army withdrew from that place. This was because the desperate Distress which the Enemy was in was unknown to us: for the



The Death of King Philip. When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth in 1620, it was the territory of the Wampanoag nation they invaded. The chief was Massasoit, and later his son, Metacomet, became chief, known as King Philip. Bad relations developed, and the Wampanoags attacked the white settlers at Swansea on June 24, 1675 in what became known as King Philip's War, one of the costliest in history on both sides. More than half the white settlements were attacked and a dozen destroyed. On the Indian side, whole villages were massacred and tribes decimated. In 1676, with food becoming scarce, the aboriginal alliance began to disintegrate. Philip's wife and son were taken captive. Philip returned to his ancestral home at Mount Hope, but he was betrayed by a Wampanoag informer named Alderman and killed in a final battle. His head was displayed on a pole for 25 years as a warning.

Indians have since said, that if the English had continued at the Swamp all night, nay, if they had but followed them but one half hour longer, Philip had come and yielded up himself.²

The Indians escaped and headed inland. The “English” built a fort on Mount Hope, denying the Indians access to their crops, land and stores. This strategy only caused King Philip’s tribe to become more deadly and violent. Attacks continued along the frontier. During one particularly bad day in September, a large company of men were ambushed near Deerfield. Confident of their numbers, the Colonial troops relaxed while several carts attempted to cross a brook. Then a large number of Indians attacked from concealed positions. After a daylong battle, the “English” survivors retreated to Deerfield. The next morning they buried their dead—some 70 souls—in a mass grave.

These Indian attacks were not the equivalent of drive-by shootings or pinprick raids; the ambushes, and attacks on towns were devastating. Often captured men were cruelly tortured by Indians, any Indians with “English” sympathies were also put to death in the cruelest of ways. In Cumberland, Rhode Island, nine Colonial soldiers were tortured to death by Indians—a monument still stands over their grave.³ Indian allies, despite alliances with the whites, maintained their cultural traditions and often tortured to death captive Indian prisoners. One “English” account describes the Indians cutting away the digits of a captive and then bashing out his brains.⁴ Ironically, some white women and children who were captured were treated kindly and were offered tribal membership.

The pious Puritans saw the fierce riptides of war as proof of divine displeasure. They convened a council in Boston and ordered a day of humiliation. Soon afterwards an event would occur that made every Indian in New England an enemy to the whites. Increase Mather writes that:

Whereas there was a body of Indians that lived in a Fort near to that Town of Springfield, and professed nothing but Friendship towards the English; they treacherously brake in upon the Town, when a party of our Souldiers who had been there, were

newly gone to Hadly. They killed several, amongst others their Lieutenant Cooper was most perfidiously Murthered by them, without the least occasion or Provocation given.⁵

At this point, the “English” realized that the Praying Indians were not defending their fellow Christians, but instead, were ambivalent at best to the “English” and, at worst, hostile. The “English” then confined the Praying Indians to their towns or removed them to Deer Island in Boston Harbor.

Despite the setbacks, the “English” skills and civic society proved strong. By 1676, the tide of war had turned. The “English” Colonial governments shored up their differences with Rhode Island and increased their cooperation. The “English” purchased new firearms, artillery, and other supplies. “English” militia losses were replaced with fresh recruits while Indian losses were impossible to replace.

White settlers abandoned small villages for larger fortified towns as well as constructing forts on previously Indian land, thus denying easy targets of small villages as well as hunting areas and crops to the hostile tribes. Additionally, the “English” Colonists took to the offense with new tactics to better suit the type of fighting.

Capt. Benjamin Church represents this new shift in tactics. Church had lived in frontier Rhode Island; he had an understanding of Indian ways and had survived the early battles with King Philip’s men and thus had firm and accurate ideas of what worked and what didn’t. Using a company of both whites and Indians allied to whites (“friendly Indians”), he swept New England, capturing and killing any hostile band. In August 1676, one of his Indian troops shot and killed King Philip. Philip was beheaded, drawn and quartered, and his head was displayed in Boston for the next two decades.

Other than continuing skirmishes on the Maine frontier, King Philip’s War, America’s bloodiest *per capita* conflict, was over. A treaty was signed with some of the northern Indian bands on April 12, 1678, at Casco Bay, negotiated by Sir Edmund Andros, then royal governor of New York. The treaty, in addition to making peace with the Indians, was also an attempt by royalists in England to consolidate power across the northern colonies. Later Andros would be

“These Indian attacks were not the equivalent of drive-by shootings; the ambushes, and attacks on towns were devastating. Often captured men were cruelly tortured by their Indian captors.”

governor of the Dominion of New England, a short-lived royalist-imposed union (designed as a control mechanism) that was deeply unpopular with the Puritan Colonists and collapsed when William and Mary took the English throne.

Despite Great Britain's Colonies being under terrible threat, the British government, then under the rule of the Stuart King Charles II, did little to help. No troops or supplies were sent, and all military supplies had to be directly purchased by the New England colonies. This did nothing to endear the British to the Americans. Additionally, a justifiable feeling of fear pervaded American Colonists toward Indian atrocity that was not fully understood by the British. This fear gap, as well as the British abandonment during King Philip's War, changed the fundamental relationship between Britain and New England, laid the foundation for an independent American identity, and planted the seeds for the War of American Secession, a century later.

LESSONS FOR MODERN TIMES

The first lesson in America's first race war is to avoid one in the first place. This article's purpose is to serve as a warning bell for what can happen if everything continues to go wrong for whites year after year as they have been. Unlike naïve "anti-racists" who argue for something like "us being nice to them so that they will be nice to us when they are in the majority," I don't think there is any chance for mercy or tolerance if people who carry deep historical animosities toward American whites gain both power and sufficient numbers over us. The lessons of King Philip's War should serve as a warning should the unthinkable occur.

Like the "English" four centuries ago, today's white Americans live in a situation where the room for racial compromises is dwindling. Since the rise of "black consciousness," Americans have integrated schools, enacted wealth transfer payments from productive whites to non-productive and often idle blacks and other non-whites. Americans have also enacted "affirmative action" programs that provide overwhelming benefits to non-whites, and opened up the floodgate to millions of Third Worlders who consume a great deal of resources from the taxpayers. Despite these boons given to non-whites by whites, there is no end to non-white demands. Indeed the seeds for this racial transfer's

destruction are already sown within its system.

Eventually too many non-whites will break down the affirmative action system and too many non-white tax consumers will strangle white productivity and the economy in general. Eventually whites will resist and room for compromise will vanish. Barack Obama, himself an extreme example of an affirmative action beneficiary, campaigned as "post-racial," yet attempted to or did enact policies that favor his Third World kin over America's historic population, leading to a white based resistance formidable enough to sink the Democratic Party in 2009's elections as well as besiege his administration and cause the Congress to gridlock over bitter party differences.

President Obama's disguised but discernable anti-white slant is part of a series of tremors that are not unlike the "bangs" leading up to King Philip's War. Other bangs are far less mild. The most important series of "bangs" is the black insurgency and crime that has destroyed many of

"Fear pervaded Colonists toward Indian atrocity that was not understood by the British. This and the British abandonment of the Colonists, changed the relationship between Britain and New England."

America's once greatest cities as well as emplaced a climate of fear by whites toward blacks. Throughout the 1960s cities burned under black rioters, and these cities, Newark, Detroit, Watts, as well as other, smaller cities such as East Saint Louis, have never recovered. Additionally, there is the specter of black-on-white crime. Blacks commit seven and a half times more crime against whites than the

other way around.⁶

Often these crimes are Indian style in their cruelty. Indeed the examples of this cruelty are so prolific that this author is forced to exclude many of them. You can find more a detailed account on forgottenvictims.com or nicholasstix-uncensored.blogspot.com. However here are a few. In October 2009, a group of blacks and Hispanics nearly burned to death Michael Brewer due to a conflict over possibly stolen bikes and video games. He escaped death by tearing off his burning shirt and leaping into a swimming pool.⁷ Brewer was lucky, he survived, but Holley Michaels of Fort Dodge, Iowa was raped and left to die in a burning house by a black on-again off-again criminal. She died of her burns in a hospital later.⁸

Burning people alive seems to be something many uncivilized blacks delight in, from Winnie Mandela and her "necklacing"⁹ to the average Afro-American thug. In an-

other similar crime, the entire Percy family of Arkansas was murdered by three blacks and left in a burning house.¹⁰ In the autumn of 2008 Anne Pressley, a Little Rock, Arkansas based actress and reporter, was raped and mortally clubbed and stomped in her home. The mainstream media subtly hinted that Pressley could have been murdered by conservatives due to her portrayal of Ann Coulter in a movie, but the story disappeared entirely when a black drifter turned out to be the culprit.¹¹

Additionally, many non-whites grow up with a great deal of violence much like King Philip's band of hardened warriors. In the worst of neighborhoods young boys are toughened up and experienced in fighting. To join the black and Hispanic gangs that curse our land, initiates are sometimes required to commit a crime. These initiates are often young teens.¹² Whites from the suburbs or great swaths of white territory who get in a situation such as integrated schooling or the military service—where they are exposed to blacks and Hispanics—are at a loss on how to deal with the constant threats of violence.

This crime and decay also carries with it another fundamental truth on racial conflict that is exhibited in the days of King Philip's War and today. Like the Indians of Colonial New England, non-whites behave unjustly toward each other and are often deeply divided over petty differences. In the 1990s blacks rioted and murdered each other over differences between East Coast and West Coast "rap" music. Hispanics often ethnically cleanse blacks in slums across the country. In Newark, New Jersey, four blacks were hacked to death by a machete-wielding Hispanic immigrant.¹³ These constant injustices mean that, like some friendly Indians, many of today's non-whites are simply not that united. Unlike Hispanics, the bulk of America's black population doesn't seem to care much about Arizona's recent crackdown on illegal immigration. Despite the hype, non-whites' coalitions could easily crumble when whites reassert their interests.

Cultural assimilation only goes so far when it comes to competing racial groups. Despite nearly every race in America professing some form of Christianity, black Christians, in particular, are ambivalent about black-on-white crime. Despite Jessie Jackson and Al Sharpton being min-

isters, they never make a moral condemnation of crime—especially when blacks wrong a white. Al Sharpton never apologized for endorsing the Tawana Brawley hoax, and attempted to divert blame on the victim of the Central Park "wilding" attack, wherein several blacks and Hispanics raped and severely beat a white woman, onto the jogger's boyfriend. Sharpton as well as many other black Christians altered the weight of facts in the "Jena 6 case" to a story of racial injustice, instead of the more typical truth—several mollicoddled black "star" football players nearly beat to death a random white.¹⁴

Sharpton and a number of other black ministers descended on Jena, Louisiana with a very threatening march—the march stayed peaceful but things could have easily turned out differently. When whites, such as Arkansas governor Mike Huckabee, apply their ideas of Christian redemption to blacks, the charity often backfires.

Huckabee issued many pardons to blacks as a result of his religious views—but one such pardoned black, Maurice Clemmons, used his "redemption" to murder four white Seattle police.¹⁵

Despite the above gloomy paragraphs, like our Colonial forbearers, whites still have some great advantages over non-whites, and there are lessons from King Philip's War that

whites can use to protect themselves.

As King Philip's War started, isolated and unarmed farms and villages were easy targets for Indian attacks. Whites had to increase their weaponry, carry out their work in armed groups and harden their positions. Today, whites need to arm themselves and harden their houses and neighborhoods so that blacks will have a more difficult time if they are attempting break in. Single women, living alone and near black areas, must be especially wary. There are multiple strategies for doing this—the reader is encouraged to be cautious and to look up their local area's laws as well as use common sense. Sometimes a watchdog is the best solution. Ultimately, any sort of hardening alters the criminal calculus to cause a wrongdoer to go do wicked deeds elsewhere—or be killed.

Additionally, racially aware whites need to apply their realism to action. Join a neighborhood watch and report suspicious blacks and other dubious loiterers. Anne Press-

"In the 1990s blacks rioted and murdered each other over differences between East Coast and West Coast 'rap' music. Hispanics often ethnically cleanse blacks in slums across the country."

ley's killer was a black drifter clearly out of place in a wealthy Little Rock neighborhood, yet he loitered for hours unreported. Any resistance on the part of that neighborhood's residents could have frightened him away.

Today's whites are coping with their current displacement by drilling on the common as the prewar New England militias did. Yet the war took place in the fields, forests and swamps of the Colonies, and victory took hard action. An adjustment to business was needed by the militia. Colonial soldiers needed to travel light, but keep their security force awake and aware, their canteen full, their powder dry and weapon handy at all times. Once the Colonists figured this out, they became the most potent force in New England. Today's whites assemble on the modern common of the internet, but they need to take to the field by meeting like-minded whites in real life and develop mutually reinforcing networks that include civic organizations and churches.

Whites need to carry the fight to the political process. Other than crime, much of America's current racial conflict takes place in the public arena with laws and pork giveaways. Whites need to turn the hate crime laws around to give additional punishments for blacks who target whites; they need to legislate to increase penalties on specifically black sorts of crimes such as burning someone alive. Additionally, whites should work to eliminate not just welfare budgets, but actual numbers of social workers who perpetuate the wealth transfer from whites to non-whites. And, as always, support tougher immigration enforcement. It might even be a good idea to pressure legislative bodies to dock the pay of anti-white public servants in the executive branch.

This could have been a strategy for dealing with Attorney General Eric Holder's clear injustice when he dropped the voter intimidation charges against the Black Panthers. Voting the bums out works too.

Whites also need to recognize that the current racial equilibrium, where black spokesmen such as Jessie Jackson are able to use any incident, no matter how false to hustle whites is not a self sustaining civic system. These black leaders don't have any actual constitutional legitimacy; instead the system is as informal as the agreements between Indian tribal strongmen and the Colonial governments.

When Jessie Jackson and other civil rights leaders pass, their replacements might not have the ability to hustle white corporate and government enablers and keep up the Orwellian doublethink media narrative. It could be that the next "Al Sharpton" will advocate violence without the current Sharpton's ability to walk the fine line between riot and compromise.

America's whites need to recognize they are no longer living in a land with assured internal domestic peace, and instead live in a place of increasing Third World predation upon whites. Since the 1960s we have become more like the thin Colonial settlements where empowered and violent Third Worlder groups can make a play for our destruction. As non-whites increase in numbers and build on their proven ability to achieve electoral victories, the bangs will increase.

While you might not be interested in racial conflict, racial conflict is interested in you. It is time to give the long-ago and forgotten King Philip's War another look. ♦

"Burning people alive seems to be something many uncivilized blacks delight in, from Winnie Mandela and her 'necklacing' to the average Afro-American thug found in the streets of U.S. cities"

ENDNOTES:

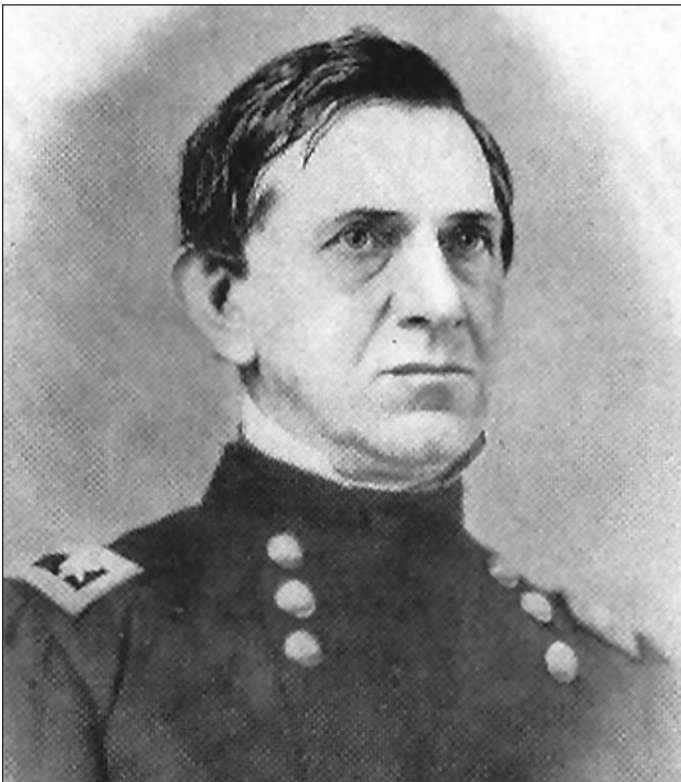
- 1 DeForest, John W., *History of the Indians of Connecticut from the Earliest Known Period to 1850*. WM. Jas. Hamersley, Hartford, CT 1851 Page 201.
- 2 Mather, Increase *A Brief History of the War with the Indians in New-England (1676)* This paper is posted at <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/libraryscience/31>.
- 3 www.bucklinsociety.net/nine_men_misery.htm.
- 4 Drake, James David *King Philip's War: Civil War in New England, 1675-1676* University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst, MA 1999, p. 107.
- 5 *Ibid*.
- 6 www.heretical.com/miscella/sheehan.html.
- 7 <http://www.popcrunch.com/florida-boy-burned-by-bullies-michael-brewer-set-on-fire-by-classmates/>.
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- 9 <http://news.bbc.co.uk>.
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- 11 *Ibid*.
- 12 <http://faculty.missouristate.edu>.
- 13 <http://wcbstv.com>.
- 14 <http://www.nlpc.org>.
- 15 www.washingtonpost.com.

DUNCAN HENGEST describes himself as a lowly field hand in the dull gray vineyards of corporate America. Mr. Hengest has loved history since visiting an old Revolutionary era fort with his parents at the age of seven. A veteran of the Iraq wars, Hengest deplores warfare and fierce racial, religious and ethnic conflicts in general and only writes about the matter out of a love for his own people and a deep concern for the future of America's whites in a situation with increasing anti-white hostility. You can email Duncan at d.hengest@yahoo.com.

Strange 'Civil' War Vignettes

MANY A STORY OF UNUSUAL AND EVEN BIZARRE PERSONS and events has come out of the War of Central Government Aggression Against the States—usually called the Civil War, although there was little that was civil about it. Fascinating tales and tidbits exist but are rarely made available to the interested public. Here is a sampling of just a few remarkable oddities, events and coincidences in a compendium from a well-known author. These unusual people, attitudes and occurrences help take one beyond a textbook understanding of one of the most significant times in American history, providing some insights into the humanity and inhumanity of this epic conflagration. We hope to bring you more fascinating facts in the near future from an up and coming local author.

BY ELBERT L. WATSON



The talented but little-known Union Gen. Edward Richard Sprigg Canby, rather than risk another pitched battle like that at Valverde, New Mexico, resorted to guerrilla tactics, burning supplies in the path of his foe, Confederate Gen. Henry H. Sibley, and harassing his line of march, leading to victory. He also fought the Mormons, the Navajos (with mixed results), and the New York Irish (draft riots). As well, he conquered Mobile, the Confederacy's last port.

Perhaps the best-known commanders of Union armies during the Civil War are Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman. Two Confederate armies surrendered to these two men, Lee's Army of Northern Virginia to Grant and Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee to Sherman.

Strangely, hardly anyone knows that Brig. Gen. Edward Richard Sprigg Canby presided over the surrender of two Rebel armies: 12,000 troops of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, and 43,000 troops of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

That's only one of many strange and unusual stories growing out of the conflict.

After the war Canby, who graduated near the bottom of his West Point class in 1839, was bumped up to departmental commander for the United States Army in the west against the Indians. In 1873, while negotiating a treaty in California, he was brutally murdered by the Modoc Indians, giving him the dubious title of being the only general in the regular army to be killed by Indians.¹

One Confederate general not present for the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department to Canby was 35-year-old Joseph Shelby (see page 40), who opted to take several hundred of his men—a cavalry outfit known as the Missouri Iron Brigade—to Mexico City. All told, more than 8,000 Southerners migrated to Latin America at the close of the war.

JEFF DAVIS SAVES THE U.S. ARMY

Military commanders rarely gave war correspondents much access to their troops. Edward Crapsey, a skilled journalist with the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, once rubbed Union General George G. Meade the wrong way, and was ridden out of camp sitting backward on a mule wearing a sign labeling him “Libeler of the Press” while the band played “Rogue’s March.”

“Hardtack,” a saltless cracker hard enough to break a tooth, was a regular staple on both sides. “Bully soup,” a hot cereal served regularly to Union soldiers, consisted of cornmeal and crushed hardtack boiled in water, wine, and ginger.

A popular delicacy for the Rebels was “cush,” a stew dish composed of bacon, cornbread and water, cooked together until the water was boiled out.

Frequently, we hear the war referred to as “A House Divided” or “Brother Against Brother.” It was true. United States Senator George B. Crittenden of Kentucky had two sons who served as major generals, one for the Union (Thomas L. Crittenden) and one for the Confederacy (George B. Crittenden).

It was Lincoln himself who used the term “House Divided” as a campaign theme prior to the war and saw prophecy fulfilled. Four of his brothers-in-law fought for the Confederacy. Mrs. Lincoln’s brother, Dr. George R.C. Todd, a noted Confederate surgeon, once referred to Lincoln as “one of the great scoundrels unhung.” Lieutenant David P. Todd was charged with brutality to Union prisoners at Richmond’s Libby Prison.

Their connections to the South spawned malicious rumors about the first family in Washington and among certain elements of the Congress. On one occasion Lincoln found out that the Committee on the Conduct of the War was holding a secret meeting to consider charges of treason against him and his wife. Typically, he faced down his adversaries by showing up uninvited, which he did in this case. He made a brief statement denying the accusations, left as quickly as he appeared, and effectively silenced his critics on the question of treason.

Perhaps more quirky is the case of Union Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler, known across the South as the “Beast of New Orleans” because of his harsh treatment of local citizens there during his tenure as commander of occupying Federal forces.

Prior to the war, however, Butler was a pro-slavery advocate Democrat from New Hampshire. In 1860, at the party’s

JEFFERSON FINIS DAVIS was born on June 3, 1808, in Christian County, Kentucky, less than 100 miles from where future U.S. president Abraham Lincoln would be born eight months later. Davis was one of 10 children; his father owned an inn and was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. The family left Kentucky a few years later and Davis was raised on a small plantation in Mississippi. He returned to Kentucky to attend boarding school in Bardstown and subsequently studied at Jefferson College in Mississippi and Transylvania University in Kentucky before entering the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He finished 23rd in his class in 1828 and was assigned to the 1st Infantry Regiment in Wisconsin.

Davis missed the Black Hawk War (1832) due to illness. Abraham Lincoln, though, battled the Sac and Fox tribes as a member of the Illinois militia. Davis, however, returned in time to escort the Indian chief into captivity. (Davis “treated us all with much kindness,” Black Hawk recalled in his autobiography.) He also returned in time to meet the daughter of his commanding officer, Virginia native and future U.S. president Zachary Taylor. Against Taylor’s objections, Davis and Sarah Knox Taylor married in 1835, but she died of malaria a few months later. Davis, having resigned his commission, followed the lead of his older brother Joseph and became a cotton farmer. He also entered politics as a Democrat, eventually winning election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1845, the same year he married Varina Howell.

When the Mexican War began in 1846, Davis left Congress and accepted command of the 1st Mississippi Regiment. He served under his former father-in-law at the battles of Monterrey (1846) and Buena Vista (1847). At the latter engagement, Davis was wounded and won national acclaim for helping to repulse a charge by Mexican lancers, thus, it is claimed, saving the U.S. forces fighting there with a clever defensive maneuver. “My daughter, sir, was a better judge of men than I was,” General Taylor reportedly told him, and later that year the governor of Mississippi selected Davis to fill a vacant seat in the U.S. Senate.

Davis served Mississippi as a congressman (1845) and a U.S. senator (1847-51 and 1857-61), and was President Franklin Pierce’s Secretary of War (1853-57).

SOURCE: WWW.ENCYCLOPEDIAVIRGINIA.ORG

THE UNDEFEATED REBEL: GEN. JOSEPH O. SHELBY

Joseph Orville Shelby was born in Lexington, Kentucky in 1831. He espoused the pro-slavery cause and took active part in efforts to make Kansas a slave state. In 1861 he took the Southern side and marched to Independence, Missouri to prevent the occupation by U.S. Dragoons from Fort Leavenworth. Captain Shelby took part in the famous Battle of Wilson Creek (Missouri) and was made a colonel after the Battle of Lone Jack (Missouri). He raised his own regiment, which became known as the "Missouri Iron Brigade."

In 1862-63, he took part in the expedition against Springfield, also capturing the Union garrisons at Neosho, Greenfield, Stockton, Hermanville, Warsaw, Boonville and Marshall, Missouri.

During the fall of 1864, he captured Potosi, Missouri, destroying the railroad. After bloody fighting, he captured Boonville, Waverly, Lexington and California, Missouri. General Shelby's Iron Brigade engaged in the Battle of the Little Blue and Westport and twice saved the army from utter ruin. Missouri Confederates held General Shelby in the highest esteem and referred to him as the greatest Missouri soldier of the Confederacy.

In 1893, at the age of 62, he was appointed U.S. marshal for the Western District of Missouri. Newspapers from the east had



GEN. JOSEPH SHELBY

adverse comments regarding the appointment of General Shelby. One U.S. Senator said:

Nearly 30 years have elapsed since the termination of the war. All that one can ask, even the most loyal Unionist, is that the government shall not be confided to men who, during that awful time, represented not fair battle, but rapine, cruelty and chaos. We, or most of us, believe Jo Shelby belonged to the latter class. Still, we can do nothing to prevent the consummation of the outrage in making such a man the representative of law and order. All we can do is to enter our solemn protest.

As for as General Shelby was concerned, sufficient answer to what was printed about him was found in a letter endorsing his appointment and congratulating him, written by William Warner, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The former war governor of Missouri, Thomas Fletcher, went in person to the attorney general to say no mistake would be made in the selection of General Shelby as the U.S. marshal. During his tenure, the Great Pullman Strike occurred in 1894, which was one of the most famous civil disturbances of the 19th century.

U.S. Marshal Joseph Shelby died in Bates County, Missouri in 1898. ♦

SOURCE: WWW.USMARSHALS.GOV/HISTORY/SHELBY/INDEX.HTML

national convention in Charleston, South Carolina, delegate Butler voted 57 consecutive times to nominate Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States. In the ensuing national campaign he actually backed the ardent states rights candidate John C. Breckenridge over the party's choice, Stephen Douglas.

Then there is the sad story of Union Maj. Gen. John Sedgewick, a highly respected corps commander of the Army of the Potomac. At Spotsylvania on May 9, 1864, his bravado unfortunately got the best of him when he mounted to the top of the defensive works, exclaiming: "Why, men, they couldn't hit an elephant at this distance." A split second later a Rebel sharpshooter nailed him below his left eye, killing him almost instantly.

Animal lovers will be touched to know that over 3,000 horses perished during the heavy fighting at Gettysburg in 1863. The dashing Rebel cavalry leader Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest had 29 horses shot from beneath him during the four years of the war, yet survived himself

without a serious wound.

On the other hand, a hardy eagle named "Old Abe" survived 42 battles and skirmishes as the mascot of Company C, 8th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, known as the Eagle Regiment. When the 8th went into battle, Abe would soar high above the fighting, screeching at the enemy, then return to his perch as things settled down. When the war was over, the bird made numerous public appearances to raise funds to benefit children orphaned by the war.

Many participants left behind words and statements, some of which were deeply moving while others were quite rash. Mortally wounded at point blank range by fellow Union officer Jefferson C. Davis at Louisville's Galt House on September 29, 1862, Maj. Gen. William "Bull" Nelson, commander of the Army of Kentucky, cried out: "Send for a clergyman, I wish to be baptized. I have been basely murdered." Nelson died within an hour, but not before being baptized by the Rev. Jeremiah Talbot of the Grace Episcopal Church.

On the other hand, Confederate Maj. Gen. Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson had no such misgivings about his ultimate fate at death and simply stated: “Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees.” Present at his passing was his wife Anna and a devoted black servant named Jim Lewis, who had followed Jackson’s destiny since the early days of the war.

One of the most bizarre incidents involving fellow officers occurred in Little Rock, Arkansas, on September 6, 1863. Shortly after the Battle of Helena on July 4, Confederate Brigadier Generals Lucius M. Walker, a nephew of former president James K. Polk, and John S. Marmaduke had a falling out, which brought on a challenge by Walker to a duel despite the fact that the Federal army was threatening Little Rock. Walker was wounded and died a day later.

Then there is the story of Edmund Ruffin, a rabid 67-year-old Virginia secessionist who was given the honor of firing the first shot on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861. So incensed was he over the ultimate Union victory that shortly after the war he placed a rifle in his mouth and committed suicide rather than live under Yankee rule.

When the Federal government first imposed the draft in 1863, exemptions were provided certain individuals and groups, including the following: infants at the breast, Negroes, mulattoes, ministers of the gospel, idiots, Quakers, firemen, lunatics, men with wooden legs, blind, habitual drunkards, old maids, bachelors over 45, newsboys under 18, bootblacks and married men over 45 whose wives would not permit them to serve.

The cost of the war was staggering for both sides. The numerical strength of Union forces probably reached 2.75 million men, while Confederate forces fell somewhere around 1 million men. Out of those numbers, Union deaths (battle and disease) reached 362,222; the Confederates approximately 258,000.

Preparing for battle against Robert E. Lee, Union Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker prematurely boasted: “The Rebel army is now the legitimate property of the Army of the Potomac.” When the crucial Battle of Chancellorsville was over, he had been soundly whipped and was eating lots of crow. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Canby.

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Burnside’s ‘Mud March’

After General Ambrose Burnside’s humiliating defeat at the battle of Fredericksburg in December of 1862, his army remained in place around the town of Falmouth, Virginia, just across the Rappahannock river from Fredericksburg. In late January, Burnside decided once again to attack the Confederates. The following is an edited account of that attempt taken from *Chancellorsville 1863* by Ernest B. Furguson.

Beneath the gray weather, Gen. Burnside scouted up and down the Rappahannock. Everywhere he looked across he saw Lee’s troops digging deeper, throwing up earthworks, covering the riverside plain beneath the heights with interlocking lanes of fire from muskets and artillery. Burnside, grieved by his own folly in direct assault in December, determined on deception. He ordered preparations as though for crossing at scattered points.

But before Union soldiers could start hauling their guns and pontoons into place, cold rain swirled down.

By morning, the roads were impassable. Some 150 pieces of artillery were scheduled to be in place, as well as pontoons for five bridges. At the appointed hour, there were not enough for even a single bridge. Double and triple teams of horses and mules were hitched to each pontoon wagon. Ropes were attached, and men leaned into them, sometimes 150 trying to move one boat. Night came again, and the pontoons still had not reached the river. Burnside saw quickly departing his hopes of redeeming the prestige he had lost at Fredericksburg.

Burnside refused to give up. An indescribable chaos of pontoons, wagons and artillery encumbered the road down to the river. Horses and mules dropped down dead, exhausted with the effort to move their loads through the mire. As many as 150 dead animals, many of them buried in the liquid muck, were counted in the course of a morning’s ride. Burnside’s problem was no longer how to cross and fight, but how to retrieve his army from the elements.

But no Union soldiers would cross in the operation that history now knows as the “Mud March.” Their morale sank with their wagons and animals.

As Burnside’s men dragged back toward their camps, mud-coated regiments were indistinguishable one from another. The army had become a disorganized crowd. Many, assuming they were on their way to Richmond, had burned their huts to the ground, so no shelter was to be found against the elements. J.L. Smith of the 18th Pennsylvania wrote home: “Burnside has bad luck. The men have no confidence in him; they all remember the terrible bloody [battle of] Fredericksburg. If the troops don’t have confidence, why the general may as well resign.”

The next day the general did just that. ♦

An Open Letter to Pat Buchanan From Revisionist Scholar Juergen Graf

FLUENT IN 15 LANGUAGES, Juergen Graf was born in Switzerland August 15, 1951, and currently resides in Moscow. Philologist/linguist/historian Graf congratulates Patrick Buchanan for what the American has done so far and implores him to do even more in the cause of freedom, to go one step further and challenge the “pernicious” lobby of Zion. Graf’s epic new book *Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality*, is featured on the back inside cover of this issue of TBR for those interested in getting a copy.

Dear Mr. Buchanan:

I am a Swiss citizen. For eight years, I have been living in Moscow. I earn my living as a translator from various languages into German. Among the books I have translated into my mother tongue there are three of your masterpieces: *The Death of the West*, *State of Emergency* and *Churchill, Hitler, and the Unnecessary War*.

The subject of my letter to you is at least indirectly related to the topics you deal with in these books. In the last chapter of *Churchill, Hitler, and the Unnecessary War*, you castigate the imperial hubris of the Bush administration and the unjustified wars of aggression it unleashed in the Near East.

But Afghanistan and Iraq were not attacked in the interest of the American nation. Far from benefitting from the continuing occupation of these two countries, the American people suffer greatly from the cost of these insane wars. Afghanistan and Iraq were attacked at the behest of the Jewish lobby, which wanted to make the Near East safe for Israel. As I write these lines, the same nefarious lobby is trying to entrap the United States in a new war, this time against Iran. The consequences of such a foolish act would be catastrophic beyond repair for the whole world, including your country.

In *The Death of the West* and *State of Emergency* you pillory the irresponsible immigration policy which is inexorably transforming the United States into a Third World nation. While you name some individual Jews who have been lobbying for virtually unrestricted non-European immigration, you fail to mention the fact that the Jewish lobby as a whole is the driving force behind this policy which will make white Christian Americans a minority in their own country within about three

decades—unless the trend is reversed.

Why does virtually no one have the courage to denounce this pernicious lobby? The answer is clear: Everybody is deathly afraid to be called an “anti-Semite.” In today’s Western society, this label is the mark of Cain. As we all know, the German Nazis were also “anti-Semites,” and they were guilty of the greatest atrocity ever: the holocaust, the systematic extermination of millions of Jews in homicidal gas chambers.

People accused of having taken part in this supposedly unique crime are mercilessly hunted even today, 65 years after the end of World War II. In Germany, 89-year-old John Demjanjuk is now on trial for allegedly having driven Jews into the gas chambers of the Sobibor “extermination camp.” Two and a half decades ago, Demjanjuk was extradited to Israel for crimes allegedly committed at another “extermination camp,” Treblinka. Together with Congressman James Traficant, you were the only prominent U.S. politicians who had enough courage to defend Demjanjuk.

To your credit, you have once again spoken out courageously in favor of this unhappy old man. However, you failed to mention the simplest and most cogent argument for his innocence: Demjanjuk cannot possibly have driven any Jews into the gas chambers of the Sobibor extermination camp, because there were no gas chambers at Sobibor and Sobibor was not an extermination camp. It was a transit camp for deporting Jews to the occupied Soviet territories. [See our ad on the inside back cover.—Ed.]

The book you received from THE BARNES REVIEW recently was written by three Revisionist researchers: the Italian Carol Mattogno, the Swede Thomas Kues and myself. I earnestly request that you read it. You will then see that the official version

of the Sobibor camp is the flimsiest fabrication. The fact that the alleged "gas chamber building" at Sobibor never existed (despite intensive drilling and digging, two teams of highly qualified archeologists failed to detect even the slightest traces of such a building) is already sufficient to settle the matter.

Of course, according to the kosher version of history, Sobibor was only one of six "extermination camps" (the others being Auschwitz, Majdanek, Belzec, Treblinka and Chelmno). All of these camps have been carefully studied by Revisionist researchers. Nearly all of these studies are available in the English language and online.

Mr. Buchanan, you are a Catholic. You are obliged to stand for truth and to fight against lies. Jesus himself said that the father of the lie is the devil. The holocaust tale is indeed a satanic lie. It has poisoned the world for many decades. It has stirred up enormous hatred—not only against the German nation but against the Christian West as a whole. This lie has to be destroyed, lest it destroy us.

Being a well-known personality with access to the media, you can make a decisive contribution to destroying the holocaust lie. It is amply sufficient to state publicly that Demjanjuk cannot possibly have gassed even a single Jew at Sobibor because there were no gas chambers there, as three Revisionist authors have irrefutably proved in our new book.

Such a step will require some courage. You will be viciously smeared by the Jewish media. But being a citizen of the United States and living in that country, you enjoy a privilege we European Revisionists do not have: The First Amendment protects you from any legal steps. In Germany and Austria, many have paid a high price for their outspokenness, going to prison for years. In France, Revisionists are not usually jailed but ruined with huge fines. You risk neither.

As an American patriot, you must speak out. Time is running out. Israel will attack Iran and will spare no effort to get the U.S.A. involved. Barack Obama may be "less bad" than George W. Bush, but in the end he will surrender to the relentless pressure of the Jewish lobby as well. After all, Israel must be protected from a "second holocaust."

By dealing a massive blow to the holocaust legend, you will perhaps be able to avert such a development because you would initiate a debate that could hardly be suppressed. You would be backed by other men who would no longer be too afraid to speak out. Two of them could be James Traficant and John Demjanjuk Jr. (I wrote to both of them as well.) Many others would follow.

Dear Mr. Buchanan, I urge you to ask your conscience what you have to do and to act accordingly.

Yours respectfully,
JUERGEN GRAF

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Sun Rising for Golden Dawn?

TBR Interviews the Most Controversial, Active Nationalist Organization in Greece

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS AND SOCIAL UPHEAVALS in Greece have been all over the news lately. Greece is undergoing a critical time in its history, with thousands of people marching on the parliament, and the police using tear gas against the people. In this issue, the leader of the Golden Dawn—a white ultra-nationalist political group currently operating in Greece—Nikolaos (Nikos) Michaloliakos shares his thoughts with TBR. This interview was conducted by Peter Papaheraklis, a Greek-American whose family moved to America in 1969 when he was 9 years old. Papaheraklis is the outreach director of AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper in Washington, D.C. and a contributing editor for THE BARNES REVIEW.

Papaheraklis: Mr. [Nikos] Michaloliakos, it is a privilege to be interviewing you. TBR, as you know, is a journal of nationalist thought and history, and your political party, the Golden Dawn, is by far the most nationalistic organization in all of Greece. I'd like to start by asking you some background questions about your organization for our readers. Can you tell us how long Golden Dawn has been in existence? What are the circumstances that prompted you to found the Golden Dawn?

Michaloliakos: Golden Dawn has actively participated in politics for the last 16 years. I founded the Golden Dawn because at that time there was not in existence a truly nationalist and populist movement in Greece with a racialist and anti-Zionist direction.



Papaheraklis: What are the Golden Dawn's core beliefs and objectives?

Michaloliakos: The goal of the Golden Dawn is the liberation of Greece and the creation of a just state, a state based on the virtue and ideals of ancient Greece, a state like ancient Sparta was and as Plato described in his *Republic*.

At this point I would like to take the opportunity to stress to our comrades in the U.S. and the whole world that modern Greeks are the descendants of the ancient Greeks, a fact that has been proven by genome analysis.

Since antiquity, within the Greek nation was a coexistence of all types of the white, Aryan, European race: the Mediterranean, the Dinaric and the Nordic. The same thing is happening today. Any race



mixing that occurred was within kindred European peoples: Illyrians, Phrygians and later, Goths, Galatians and to a lesser degree, Slavs.

We had no race mixing with Turks in the sense of Greeks becoming Turkified; rather it was the other way around: the Turks absorbed a good deal of Greek blood, while the Greeks remained pure.

Papaheraklis: When American Revisionists hear this name, they tend to think of Aleister Crowley's Order of the Golden Dawn. Clearly there can be no relation between you, a nationalist, and Crowley, a Satanist. What inspired your name of Golden Dawn?

Michaloliakos: The Greek Golden Dawn has absolutely no relation with Aleister Crowley's organization. Also, the name "Golden Dawn" refers to an ancient Greek hymn to Apollo, who according to legend was himself the child of the golden dawn.

Aleister Crowley was not only a Satanist but was an agent of Zionist British intelligence, was deported by National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy, had homosexual relations and practiced Jewish occult rituals. All these things cannot have any relation with Greek nationalists.

Papaheraklis: Your popularity seems to be growing. In previous elections, you got over 25,000 votes. Do you see

A little after 8 a.m. on Friday, March 19, 2010, a bomb exploded at the Athens headquarters of *Chrisi Avgi* (Golden Dawn), a Greek ultra-nationalist political party that has been active in Greek political matters for 16 years. The group was founded by Nikolaos Michaloliakos in the 1980s. It is not associated with the ancient Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, founded in 1888 by S.L. MacGregor Mathers in London. The bomb, described by police as "very strong," demolished the office, creating a crater through the concrete floor and leaving only columns standing. Responsibility for the attack has been placed on supporters of Lambros Foundas, the 35-year-old anarchist who was shot dead during a gun battle with police earlier that week. Foundas was described by Greek authorities as "a key member of a new generation of terrorist groups" creating havoc in Greece today.

the possibility of Golden Dawn gaining a seat in the Greek parliament in the near future?

Michaloliakos: Everything shows that the Golden Dawn will continue getting stronger. A seat in the parliament is nothing to us. We want it all.

Papaheraklis: The "far-right" Popular Orthodox Rally (or LAOS Party) has also seen a dramatic rise in popularity lately. How do your beliefs and objectives differ from those of LAOS?

Michaloliakos: The party you are referring to is an

urban democratic party that honors the “holocaust” and in the recent parliament vote, voted for Greek subjugation to the Zionist IMF (International Monetary Fund). We have no relation with them.

Papaheraklis: The current Greek prime minister, George Papandreou, seems to have a globalist agenda. He wants to legalize illegal aliens, become friends with Turkey and give away Greece’s sovereignty to the international bankers. How do you feel about his policies?

Michaloliakos: The current prime minister of Greece is only 25 percent Greek, racially [75% Jewish.—Ed.]. He is literally a destroyer of Greece. Not that the liberals of the other party were any better—all of them are subservient to globalization, all of them said yes to illegal aliens, to “friendship” with Turkey, and to the global usurers. We are totally in opposition to their politics.

Papaheraklis: What do you think is the best course for the Greek democracy in these troubled times?

Michaloliakos: The best thing for the “Greek democracy” and for every parliamentary democracy would be if it did not exist.

Papaheraklis: Proposals have been made lately that Greece should sell some of its islands or even the Parthenon to pay off its creditors. What would you say about such ideas?

Michaloliakos: The Parthenon is the Sacred Rock of Western civilization as Ezra Pound referred to it during his visit to Greece in 1968. Nothing is for sale in Greece, and those who have such ideas are traitors.

Papaheraklis: Do you think it is to Greece’s benefit to remain with the European Union? Is it possible to secede from the union at this point? Similarly, NATO was formed in 1949 to counter the Soviet threat against European nations. Greece and Turkey joined NATO in 1952, as you know. What is the justification for NATO’s continued existence and expansion now, 20 years after the collapse of the USSR? How can Greece and Turkey, traditional enemies, both be members of this alliance? Could Greece secede from NATO? What about the UN? Do you suppose Greece could secede from that “global government”?

Michaloliakos: Neither the European Union or NATO offers anything for Greece. The purpose they are serving is to be obedient slaves to the usurers of Wall Street. The same

is true of the hypocrites of the United Nations. Greece and every nation should resist the prospect of a global government. History teaches us that when anyone with too much hubris attempted to rule the world, he fell flat on his face . . . the same thing, we hope and are fighting for, will happen in the years to come.

Papaheraklis: Do you think Turkey will become a member of the EU in the near future?

Michaloliakos: Turkey has no place in Europe. For Greece, the entry of Turkey in the EU would be a disaster. The Greeks don’t need mosques, and that constitutes a great threat for Greek history. Those remaining patriots in this land will resist such humiliation.

Papaheraklis: Can you tell us about the conflict with the entity calling itself Macedonia and how this plays into the globalist agenda? Is George Soros somehow involved in promoting open borders in northern Greece? And is Soros making a big profit from the social turmoil in Greece?

Michaloliakos: It is well known to every student of history that the ancient Macedonians were Greek and not Slavs. As for the dark role of George Soros, it is well known, but it will be very different to stage an orange revolution in Greece.

Papaheraklis: How do you see the role of the United States government

these days?

Michaloliakos: It is well known and proven that the government of the U.S. has been a tool of the Zionists and of globalization for many years.

Papaheraklis: What is your position on Russia and Putin? How about Ahmadinejad and Hugo Chavez?

Michaloliakos: Russia’s Putin is an enigma. Does he serve the interests of the patriots of his country or of global Zionism? The coming years will show.

His decision not to deliver the S-300 missiles to Iran indicates that perhaps he is making secret deals with the Zionists under the table. Iran’s leader Ahmadinejad is a brave man who is resisting Zionism, but I am of the opinion that he should see things more broadly and not exclusively from an Islamic angle. As for Hugo Chavez, I have no good comments, as I don’t for any Marxist.

Papaheraklis: What other nationalist groups do you work with, from other countries?

“The Parthenon is the Sacred Rock of Western civilization as Ezra Pound referred to it during his visit to Greece in 1968. Nothing is for sale in Greece, and those who have such ideas are traitors.”



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Michaloliakos: We have warm relations with the German nationalists of NPD, with Forza Nuova and Casa Pound in Italy, with the Romanian nationalists, and we have great respect for the National Alliance in the U.S. and their leader Erich Gliebe.

We had the honor of having Dr. William Pierce speak at one of our conferences in Thessaloniki. Many of my colleagues had a chance to meet him, but I unfortunately could not attend due to other obligations.

Papaheraklis: On January 30, 2010, you had 5,000 people in the street. Was this the biggest such demonstration ever? What was it about, exactly? Were you joined by

At times Greek police seem to have been happy to accept the assistance of members of the Golden Dawn (GD), as in the picture above, where several GD men in motorcycle helmets are seen mixed in with the police as the police try to quell leftist rioting. But at other times there has been conflict between the two forces. In 2006, when the GD held their annual rally at Thessalonica to commemorate Alexander the Great, police confronted them, forcing GD and Patriotic Alliance members to leave the square. The area was left to Red and pink groups who took over, causing vandalism and property damage. Later the same day, GDers were arrested for the crime of carrying Greek national flags, described by a court as “weapons.” They were sentenced to six to seven months imprisonment. Left, Golden Dawn men unfurl the bright red flag with black meander design—one of the flags used by the organization.

a number of other European nationalist groups as well?

Michaloliakos: Indeed that demonstration was particularly successful, but the Golden Dawn in general has the ability to get thousands of people on the street in a country where the media is controlled by Marxists and Zionists who smear us constantly and with all the terrorist attacks and persecutions we have endured.

Papaheraklis: What do you think about Adolf Hitler?

Michaloliakos: Hitler was a great personality, who has yet to be judged fairly by history. The fact that he is still being slandered today—65 years after his death—by the Zionist media around the world says a lot.

It is significant that a Greek is saying this, because Greece was unfairly attacked by Germany in 1941, led astray by Italy, who in its turn was coerced into that war by agents of British intelligence, who had infiltrated the Fascist state, the top of which being the secretary of state and son-in-law of Mussolini, Count Chiano, who was eventually discovered and executed for being a secret agent for Britain.

It is also significant that during the German occupation there were war crimes committed against unarmed civilians by military personnel who had no awareness of the national socialist Pan-European ideals.

Of course, many terrible war crimes were committed by the “Allies,” but no one talks about those. One of their crimes in fact was the bombing of the Greek port city of Piraeus in January of 1944 for no reason or excuse, causing the death of 6,000 Greeks. It was a trial run for the bombings that followed in Dresden and Hamburg. But for that crime no one talks about today in Greece.

Besides, Adolf Hitler himself in his *Political Testament* talks about the tragic mistake of invading Greece. In reality, he fell for a trap set for him by the “Allies” to open another front. It was the same strategy that they had used in WWI.

Papaheraklis: Do you believe the notorious “Jewish holocaust” happened in the way Zionist groups say it did? That 6 million Jews were gassed to death under a genocidal policy by Hitler’s government?

Michaloliakos: For the myth of the 6 million, the truth has been written and proven by the Revisionist historians. It seems however that the Zionists since the time of usury have a tendency to inflate numbers.

Papaheraklis: What about the Greek victims of the Turks? Between 1915 and 1922 at least 1,850,000 of them, possibly even 2 million, were exterminated by forced death marches and burnings, isn’t that true? Shouldn’t Turkey pay reparations to the survivors for these murders? This is bigger than the Armenian genocide. How come people do not know about the Greek holocaust? And shouldn’t there be a museum in Greece devoted to the Greek holocaust? Is there one? The poor little Jews get all the attention to their dubious holocaust, while Greeks are expected to ignore their own real holocaust. Isn’t this an outrage?

Michaloliakos: It seems that for the global establishment the only chosen ones are the Jews. That way, they forget about all the other real genocides except their own which is very questionable.

Papaheraklis: Is it true your former prime minister, Konstantinos Karamanlis, placed a wreath on the tomb of Kemal Ataturk, after he holocausted possibly 2 million Greeks?

Michaloliakos: Indeed, it is true and that act constitutes a great disgrace.

Papaheraklis: Legend has it, 46,091 Jews from Greece were sent to Auschwitz and 1,950 came back; suggesting 44,141 were “holocausted” or vanished one way or another. Perhaps many of them went directly from Auschwitz to Israel or the United States, for all I know. Could you comment on this?

Michaloliakos: Since the time of usury, which, of course, is still going on, the Jews have been masters at manipulating numbers. The migration of Israel from Thessaloniki had commenced at least five years prior to the German occupation, and actually a travel office was in operation in Thessaloniki [Salonika—Ed.], which facilitated the migration of Jews to Palestine. All those Jews who migrated have been presented as Auschwitz casualties.

Papaheraklis: Since the word “holocaust” is Greek, do you feel that the Jews should compensate the Greeks for using this Greek word to extort over \$1 trillion from the “gentiles” over the years?

Michaloliakos: That’s probably how it should happen, but we don’t have any hope it will.

Papaheraklis: Your current prime minister, like Karamanlis before him, wants to improve relations with Turkey. During Greece’s War for Independence against the Turks, they brutally impaled Athanasios Diakos, a hero of the war. How would he feel about the Greek leaders if he were around today? Has Turkey ever done anything for Greece?

Michaloliakos: Turkey is a country that was founded upon the butchery of many peoples, especially Greeks, by the Islamacized Jews that still govern it until today. As a nation we have been fighting the Turks for almost a thousand years. This “friendship” that they are trying to impose on

“The migration to Israel from Thessaloniki had commenced at least five years prior to the German occupation. A travel office was in operation there, which facilitated the migration of Jews to Palestine.”

us, and which does not affect the people is a great lie.

Papaheraklis: You have been one of the greatest patriots and activists in Greece. What has to happen for Greeks to realize that they are the stewards of Western civilization? How can patriotism be instilled again in Greece?

Michaloliakos: Thank you for your praise. For the Greeks to wake up a great shock is needed. That shock will come with the misery that the usurers of the IMF are bringing to the country. Then the many will remember patriotism, but there will also have to be the few, the select, who will lead them.

Papaheraklis: What is your position on Christianity versus the gods and ideals of ancient Greece? Would you favor a secular society for Greece?

Michaloliakos: Christian Zionists, who believe in helping Israel and in Armageddon would be in an insane asylum if they were not so powerful and so extremely dangerous. Greek Orthodoxy has many elements of the ancient Greek culture and ideals. In the ranks of the Golden Dawn there are members who are Greek Christian, first Greek and then Christian, and there are members who believe in the ancient gods.

We don't believe in a secular state. We believe in a state with a godly blessing. The secular country, and associated ideas, that emerged from the French Revolution was the first step toward Bolshevism, Zionism and globalism.

Papaheraklis: Thank you very much for the interview. Do you have any final comments for our readers?

Michaloliakos: I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to share my viewpoints. Greetings to all our white brother fighters for the nationalist idea.

Our time is coming.

"We will be back, and the earth will tremble," a great man once said. With the mistakes the enemy is making and the misery they have submerged the people into, they are paving the road for us. ♦

NIKOS MICHALOLIAKOS is the leader of the Golden Dawn, which is by far the only real, genuine Greek nationalist movement that stands for the ideals of Western civilization. He is a no-holds-barred champion of Hellenism, and has the battle scars to prove it. The offices of the Golden Dawn were bombed on March 19, 2010 by the usual suspects, it is believed.

THE GREEK DEBT CRISIS

BY NIKOLAOS MICHALOLIAKOS

Greece has been at the epicenter of news around the world recently due to the economic crisis. It would be exceptionally inadequate for us to not see the crisis in Greece as part of the economic global condition as it has been transformed by the global usurers, who hold in their hands the fate of nations. Besides, in *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*, published in 1902, it is stressed that they will force the sovereigns to borrow ever more money even when they don't need to. That is exactly what has happened to Greece.

Furthermore, in all these economic questions, answers have been given many years ago by the great poet Ezra Pound, in his poem *Usura*. The Greek economy did not receive any great blow in order to collapse. Its ships didn't sink, its gold didn't run out in the mines, its oil didn't dry up in its oil wells. It simply received a blow by the international usurers, as can be received by any country. Anytime they want to, the international loan sharks can bankrupt any country they choose to. Don't forget that famous Jewish Zionist megabanker George Soros, student and continuer of Karl Popper, also a Jew, was able some years ago to devalue the currency of mighty Britain in just a few days.

By the economic destruction of Greece, in reality the bankers want to teach a lesson to an intractable and free nation, which they always saw as an obstacle in the path of global Zionism. These people see things qualitatively rather than quantitatively and even though Greece today is a small country, the global Zionists know that Hellenism will always be a great adversary of theirs. Greece will not be helped with all the money it is borrowing; the interest will give birth to more interest, and the debt will keep growing.

As has become obvious from the results, Greece's entry into the EU has not helped our country; on the contrary, it has wrecked the Greek economy. Besides, the EU has no relation to the "European idea," which consists of all the white peoples of that land, whether they live in the European homeland or in America, Australia or South Africa.

How would I solve this crisis if I became prime minister tomorrow? In the times in which we live, problems are not local and cannot be solved at the local level. What I believe in then is the reversal of the global world order of the usurers. Only then can there be a real liberty of all the nations. ♦

THE MILITARY JUNTA—1967-1974

WHEN ONE SEES THE YEARS THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT RULED IN GREECE, one can see why this particular sort of rule was important, necessary and why the establishment despised it with such vehemence. Like all such governments the Greek military revolt came in the wake of failed liberal democracy, chaotic public morals and a general decline of civilized behavior, not to mention the disintegration of the economy and a drying up of the valuable tourist trade. Military leaders considered themselves the only source of rectifying the situation, and hence took action. Their accomplishments and rationale have yet to be defended in English. Here is that defense.

BY M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON, PH.D.

After World War II, Greece was a major battleground between the forces of Stalin and that of Greek tradition and Orthodoxy. The vary fact that every single article written on this coup refers to “Communists” rather than “Stalinists” is telling. These were not Mensheviks, but the most murderous group in history, in the USSR, responsible for upwards of 30 million deaths. Greece was, therefore, in a fight for its life. Had the Stalinists taken over, millions of Greeks would have been “liquidated.” This was the nature of the struggle, and a major civil war broke out between Greek patriots and Stalin-backed rebels that only ended close to 1950.

Of course, there would have been no support whatsoever for Stalin had the wartime government of Greece been even remotely competent in dealing with the economy. Inflation skyrocketed and bred discontent among the normally conservative Greek population. All in all, the Stalinists were a relatively small group—being able to field about 10,000 men, though of differing nationalities—though lavishly funded from abroad, both from Yugoslavia and the USSR. When Stalin broke with Belgrade, much of the Marxists’ funding was cut off, thereby leaving their organizations to wither, and proving, incidentally, that they had little internal support.

Greece was considered a major prize for Stalin: She is strategically located and possessed of much natural wealth. Thankfully, Stalin failed, and the Greek anti-Communists defeated Stalin’s rebel forces in 1949. However, it was

made clear that some of the Western powers, though often enamored with Stalin, were dedicated to protecting Greek sovereignty, and the British were instrumental in organizing certain elements in the Greek military forces; elements, with rather divergent political outlooks, in order to protect Greek independence from the USSR and her imperialist agenda under Stalin.

Unsurprisingly, Greek Stalinists were banned and many were forced to leave the country. Establishment sources considered this a “persecution” of the Communists, but considering the agenda of Stalin, it was a mere act of self-defense, and a rather pallid one at that.

Regardless, it became clear that the Greek military was a conservative institution, though it was equally clear that not all officers were. The top brass of the Greek armed forces were conservative in the general sense of that word, most of whom cut their teeth fighting Stalin and his imperialist designs. In the early 1960s, after years of conservative governments (normally led by the National Radical Union, a strongly popular anti-Communist party) elected by the Greek people, a liberal republican was elected, the ill-fated and pompous George Papandreu Sr. This occurred after the assassination of the even more pompous George Lambrakis, a self-styled pacifist who had no difficulty with Stalin’s aggression. This assassination was considered shocking to the Greek people, who reacted and elected a slightly more liberal parliament. The significance of Lambrakis was that his funeral led to large leftist demonstrations, as the left had regrouped after the military victory of the Greek nation in the late 1940s. Now, the Greek mil-



THE MONARCHY ENDS

It all started with the trouble in Cyprus. In 1963 Archbishop Makarios sought to reduce the power of the Turkish minority on the island. Fighting broke out between the two groups, and Turkey prepared to invade. The U.S. government under LBJ proposed to unite Cyprus with Greece and give parts of the island to Turkey, effectively. Greek leader George Papandreou (grandfather of the current prime minister of the same name) rejected this plan and further aggravated LBJ by releasing Reds who had been in jail. Young King Constantine (above, inset) reacted by deposing the elected government of Greece. A group of officers claimed they had uncovered a conspiracy, called ASPIDA, within the military to oust the king and establish a dictatorship. This scandal was used to bring down the existing government. The king blamed the Reds for the agitation; he, with his "IDEA" group, planned his own coup. But another group of officers, led by Gen. Stylianos Pattakos and colonels George Papadopoulos and Nikolaos Makarezos (all three shown left), overthrew the government on April 21, 1967, before IDEA could make its move. Under the ensuing junta, thousands of Reds and suspected Reds were jailed or sent into internal exile. The king in December attempted a counter coup, but it failed and the royal family fled to Rome, ending the Greek monarchy. Order was established and Athens became more of a modern city. Papadopoulos was the target of a failed bomb attack on August 13, 1968. Hundreds of thousands of Athenians protested by following the casket of George Papandreou at his funeral in November. Above, a tank faces down leftist protesters in the streets of Athens, November 17, 1968.



itary needed to deal with violent demonstrations led by unrepresentative elements from the Greek population. Certainly, given the time period in the mid-1960s, the regime was up to something, and the world was beginning to feel the dawn of the famed Aquarian Age.

The "constitutional crisis" came to a head when the liberals, now running Greece, clashed with the moderately conservative king, Constantine II. With a few defections from Papandreou's side, the king was able to bring down his government, while the king himself struggled to form a few of his own, with little success. Strong leadership was necessary, and none was forthcoming. Papandreou, for his part, made no secret of his republicanism, and hence, his desire to radically restructure Greece's rather popular style

of government. Papandreou provoked the king with his tirades against monarchy, and thus bears full responsibility for the constitutional crisis, a crisis one might say certainly crossed the prime minister's mind.

In Greek politics at the time, it was generally agreed that the king had full charge of the army, which in leftist eyes, was a major problem in that the coercive power was in his hands. With all things leftist, the world is about power and the fulfillment of their ideological fantasies, and therefore, a constitutional crisis needed to be provoked to destroy the monarchy and thus bring the army into their control. Therefore, Papandreou, in the fit of anger, demanded to be appointed defense minister—guaranteeing that the left would achieve its goal—the army always being a thorn in the left's side. The king, as all knew, refused, and eventually accepted the resignation of Papandreou from his post as prime minister.

Just as significant, strikes and street protests developed, supporting one or the other side in this scandal, as it became clear liberal democracy had failed. The king's governments could not stand, and the parliament, as well as the people, were split. The slight majority of the liberals was ended by the defection of a few of his "apostates" (as they are called), leading to a situation where a basic 50-50 split ensued. Certain leftists, in other words, could not abide the arrogance of Papandreou. No government, it seemed, could receive a vote of confidence, and the Greek economy began to suffer as a result of the political instability. By 1967, governments were lasting a week or so and the country was sinking into poverty and hyperinflation; unemployment was rising and out of control, and investment was drying up due to high rates of interest.

What happened alarmed the world: The major liberal party, without a shred of scruple, formed an alliance with the Socialist Party, considered by many to be a cover for the banned Communist Party, which even liberal historians think is true, at least in the fact that the ancient Stalinists were supporting the Socialists openly. Since no party could form a government by itself, such a solution was considered proper, and the more conservative elements of the Greek population were aghast.

Therefore, very quickly, the notion of a Communist

threat was made clear. Since, by this time, in 1967, Marxism was responsible for the deaths of 30 million in the USSR and another 30 million in China, such a threat was severe indeed (in fact, 1967 was the midst of the "Cultural Revolution" in China). It was this that led to the coup of 1967.

THE COUP

Democracy had failed—again. A split population, an obvious decline in public morals, a failing economy, strikes and street protests, squabbling politicians, pompous speech making, institutionalized lying, threats, and endless other problems created by the democratic system had the Greek people outraged, and the coup was received with cheers from the population, as is normal and ordinary for these sorts of events.

The coup took place on April 21, 1967, just short of the elections that everyone knew would be inconsequential and

"Just as significant, strikes and street protests developed, supporting one or the other side in this scandal, as it became clear liberal democracy had failed. The king's governments could not stand."

simply prolong the agony that had become Greece. Arrogant politicians were arrested *en masse* as the creators of Greek poverty and misery. It should be noted that the officers that took over were relatively low ranking, as far as these things go. Two colonels were the leaders, Nikolaos Makarezos and the undisputed leader George Papadopoulos. One general was involved, Brigadier Stylianos Pattakos, but he

was a minor figure behind the colonels. It is also worth noting that these men were populists by conviction, considering the political crisis to have been created by corrupt politicians out of touch with Greek life, a sentiment echoes by the overwhelming majority of the population, regardless of background. This included the king, with Papadopoulos considered to be too young for the job, though the colonels respected the institution of monarchy in general.

Most of the coup's members were of the agricultural classes and looked to the city with disdain. For them, the city was the basis of corruption, big money and oppression. As always, the Establishment, both left and right, was close to big money and was thus an urban phenomenon. Therefore, in the propaganda war, the military did not have a chance in terms of elite public opinion. True to their populism, the first to be arrested was the chief of the army, a very cosmopolitan figure, Gen. George Spantidakis. Unsurprisingly, the U.S. immediately condemned the coup,

referring to it as a “rape of democracy.” The coup itself was supported by lower level officers and rejected by the upper brass, including all politicians, who saw their power ebbing away to the increasingly wild cheers of the population.

The colonels, effectively arrested the generals, a military and political move with social and economic effects. This was a populist move, and was meant to signal that the nation of Greece will no longer be an oligarchy. The policies initiated by the colonels bears this notion out. The king, isolated and surrounded by sympathetic military leaders, was forced to legalize this government (which improved the military’s image in the eyes of the population). Relations between the monarchy and Papadopoulos were extremely poor, though the colonels were monarchists in theory.

The monarchy, as a result, attempted to oust the colonels from power. The plan was simple: Constantine was to fly to the north (near Salonika, significantly the Jewish capital of the Balkans), with a military force loyal to him. The navy and “air corps” strongly supported the king, at least at the higher levels. The king sought to create an alternative northern government and receive international recognition as a result. The result was unfortunate for Constantine: the army was split, the lower level officers refused the commands of loyal generals stationed in Salonika, and the king’s plans failed. Generals were arrested by lower-level officers, and these officers then took control over their units; Constantine went into exile in Rome.

It is widely admitted that CIA cash was placed on Constantine’s movement. U.S. foreign policy in such areas is normally (such as in El Salvador) to split the difference between two movements. On the one hand, finance does not like nationalist movements, but they also do not like many forms of Marxism (though this is not universally true, as in South Africa or Namibia). Therefore, the regime usually places its bet on the center, whatever that might be: Duarte’s party in Salvador, Constantine in Greece.

The junta, or the Revolutionary Council, as they termed themselves, faced opposition from the United States, the middle classes (read urban intellectuals and businessmen) and international finance. They were strongly supported by labor and, especially, agriculture. Even the worst enemy of the council accepts this as a fact. In the 1970s, Papadopoulos

established a new constitution that made Greece a republic. Unfortunately, what brought the council down was an invasion of Cyprus by Turkish troops. Some believe that this was a NATO concept to destroy the council, but others claim this was a result of the support of right-wing paramilitaries in Cyprus by the Greek junta. Either way, this invasion was a victory for the Turks and was a major setback for the junta.

SUCSESSES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

The name the colonels gave to themselves was not mere rhetoric. These men were ideologically driven in the best of senses, as they saw Greece government by a small urban clique allied with international finance and capitalism. They saw, as a result, the despoliation of labor and agriculture, both created and resulting from the disastrous economic policies of the previous democratic oligarchy.

Regardless of one’s view of the coup itself, the fact remains that the colonels remained consistently popular with the broad masses of the population until the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1973. A hostile critic of the junta writes this:

To gain support for his rule, Papadopoulos was able to project an image that appealed to some segments of Greek society. The son of a poor family from a rural area, he had no education other than that of the military academy. He publicly stated contempt for the urban, Western educated “elite” in Athens. Modern Western music was banned from the airwaves, and folk music and arts were promoted. The poor, conservative, religious farmers widely supported him, seeing in his rough mannerisms, simplistic speeches, even in his name (“Georgios Papadopoulos” is one of the most common names in Greece) a “friend of the common man.” Further, the regime promoted a policy of economic development in rural areas, which were mostly neglected by the previous governments, that had focused largely in urban industrial development

Col. Papadopoulos was a man of his word. Outside of the hostile rhetoric of this critic, the fact is that the colonel was disgusted at the obvious connection between democracy (in the vulgar sense of the term) and oligarchy. This is seen everywhere modern liberal democracy has been tried. It is the ideology of the rich and the official ideology of international finance. It is even the case that many in the mid-

“It is widely admitted that CIA cash was placed on Constantine’s movement. U.S. foreign policy in such areas is normally to split the difference between two movements.”

dle class, at least in the 1960s, were convinced that the military government was better than that embarrassment of liberal democracy, overseen by a young and inexperienced monarch.

The greatest achievement of the coup was in economic growth and development. Greece is poor. It is one of the poorest countries in Europe. Under democracy, the economy stagnated, and Greece experienced high interest rates, high unemployment and negative economic growth. Foreign investment proceeded apace, but those profits went abroad. Under the colonels, all of this was reversed. Another hostile critic of the junta says this, no doubt while gritting his teeth: “The 1967-1973 period was marked by high rates of economic growth coupled with low inflation and low unemployment. GDP growth was driven by investment in the tourism industry, public spending, and pro-business incentives that fostered both domestic and foreign capital spending.”

This is the primary reason why the council maintained the popularity of the general population. Another reason is that the Communists were thrown in prison by the thousands. As they were (at least at one time) planning on creating a GULAG system in Greece, it is little wonder.

Additionally, the junta was aware of the hippie movement, supported by capitalists in the United States. It banned this particular elite social experiment, as did Franco’s Spain, with both governments, incidentally, blaming U.S. policy for this social invasion.

Here is an example of a movement banned in Greece by the junta, proving its popularity. There was a rock group known as Aphrodite’s Child in Greece at the time; they were banned and forced to flee to Paris, no doubt to the cheers of the agricultural classes in the country. Here is one write-up about the band:

Aphrodite’s Child began in Greece in the 1960s. Bass player and singer Demis Roussos was a member of the Idols and We Five, while keyboardist Vangelis Papathanassiou was a member of the Forminx, who had several hits in Athens in 1964 and 1965, playing British invasion influenced rock. In 1968 during the dictatorship, Vangelis, Demis and drummer Lucas Sideras left Greece for England where being a rock band is less oppressive. They don’t even get in

the country due to problems with work permits and end up in Paris. It works out for them. The band puts out an album, and several of the songs rise to #1 on the French charts.

It seems everything they touch turns to gold, and each release becomes a hit. In 1970 they begin their most ambitious work, a double album based on the Book of Revelations called 666. The record company is horrified by the contents, in particular a song in which actress Irini Pappas simulates (or maybe it’s not simulated) masturbation. Vangelis refuses to remove the offending track, and the record company [has delayed] the album’s release.

This is first, plainly against the social interest of Greece, and it, more significantly, is clearly the result of Western pressure. Such ideologies derived from American sources. This is the sort of trash the junta was set at destroying—and was another major source of the council’s popularity. All of this material was coming in through U.S. official sources, specifically the U.S. military radio station AFRS. The Council

responded to all of this by drafting the offending youth into the army. This simple, country sort of approach is part of Papadopoulos’s appeal.

The single best aspect of junta policy, however, was the treatment of agriculture. Papadopoulos was the son of a poor farmer, and he knew first hand the contempt that urban politicians hold the farmers in. During the democratic oligarchy (called “democracy” in the West) farming was a dangerous occupation.

Much like in America, farmers were going into bankruptcy in large numbers. They had the utmost contempt for bankers and leftists, but certainly had no truck with the “conservatives” represented by Constantine and “moderate” elements. The Revolutionary Council maintained a rock solid popularity from agriculture, still in 1970 the largest aspect of the Greek nation.

First, the Greek government under the colonels canceled most agricultural debt, being careful to distinguish family farms from Western-owned combines by limiting the amount of money to be written off, numbering about \$100,000—a large sum, but too small for large combines and agribusiness. Second, some support for struggling farmers is sent. Third, it becomes easier for farming families to send their children to college, and they are given free textbooks. In fact, all college students are given free books and reduced tuition. College students, as usual, respond

“This is the sort of trash the junta was set at destroying, and was another major source of the council’s popularity. All this material was coming in through U.S. official sources.”

with riots and well-rehearsed condemnations of “militarism.” For tourist development, extremely low interest loans were granted by the junta. The financial community went bonkers. For small business startups, similar loans were granted. But much of this liquidity was reserved for tourism, which had fallen off under the oligarchy.

Unfortunately, the oil shock negated many of these gains, though this was no the fault of the regime, and much public support was lost by the end of the system in 1974.

CONCLUSION

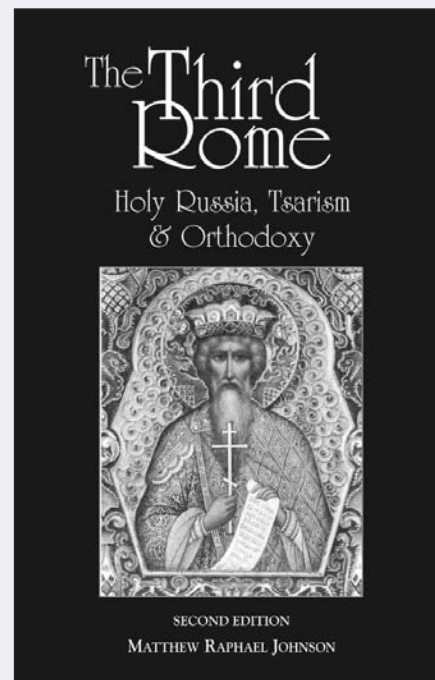
The Greek military moved in the late 1960s for a few reasons: primarily, it moved so as to end the absurd stalemate in the Greek parliament. Secondly, to stop the re-legalization of Marxism in Greece through the liberals bringing to power of the Socialist Party. Third, the failing economy was destroying Greece, embarrassing her worldwide. Fourth, the military moved because of the destruction of Greek Orthodox morals among the young population, particular from official U.S. sources blaring music and jokes designed to offend conservative Greek sensibilities.

And fifth, the military moved to take power to rescue the pathetic condition of the farmers, drowning in debt. If these are the reasons, then the junta succeeded, and maintained a strong and prosperous Greece while they were in power. The council failed due to reasons beyond its immediate control, the situation in Cyprus and the oil shock of the early 1970s. Without these, Greece would be a freer country today. ♦

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DR. M. RAPHAEL JOHNSON’S THE THIRD ROME: HOLY RUSSIA, TSARISM & ORTHODOXY

Dr. M. Raphael Johnson establishes a new reality for Russian studies, one based on the facts, not socialist and Zionist propaganda. In so doing, Johnson offers the factual history of modern Russia and shows that the nation of Russia has—except for those seven painful decades of Bolshevik rule—always been a counterforce to the ages-old plan for a global new world order. Why were the Bolsheviks so determined to destroy Christian Russia? Why is the Russian history we are taught in the West fraught with lies? Why did the czars insist on maintaining Russia’s own currency? What was the condition of the Russian peasant class under the czars? Why have the great rulers of Russia—from Ivan IV to Catherine the Great to Nicholas II—been defamed so? Were they brutal, repressive despots? Or were they in fact some of the most benevolent and progressive rulers in European history? Find out. Softcover, 246 pages, #368, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Available from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O.Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Email TBRca@aol.com for foreign rates.

Respected Russian Intelligence Doyen Says Arab Nationalism Thwarting NWO

Israeli rejection of peace has fueled global Islamic revolution

WHAT YEVGENY PRIMAKOV says and writes is important. (He has been called the Kissinger of Russia and is currently the head of the Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki, Russia's foreign intelligence service.) Primakov says the United States was justified in attacking Afghanistan after 9-11—a questionable thesis at best—but he also says the U.S. government should not maintain permanent bases in Central Asia, which only destabilizes the entire area. He also says it is high time for peace between Israel and Palestinians, and if they cannot or will not make peace, it is up to the great powers—Russia and America—to see that they do.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

In two books, *Russia and the Arabs* (2009) and *A World Challenged* (2004), Yevgeny Primakov (*ne* Finkelstein) reviews the succession of tragic events in the Middle East since the founding of Israel and the renewal of the “Great Game” for oil. Having headed the foreign intelligence service of both Communist Russia as well as that of its successor state, capitalist Russia, and having been foreign minister and prime minister (1998-1999) of the Russian Federation, Primakov is truly the doyen of Russian foreign intelligence. He has written—from the Russian point of view, of course—a relatively straightforward current history of this well-oiled “hinge” region between Europe, Africa and Asia.

The importance of Primakov (born Pinchas Finkelstein) in the making of Russian foreign policy is attested to by Henry Kissinger (his American counterpart), Madeleine Albright, Brent Scowcroft, Dimitri Simes and other such worthies. All these people read and encourage others to read Primakov's books. And in those books Primakov argues that basically it is the resurgence of Arab nationalism that has resisted, frustrated and eventually prevailed over earlier attempts of the Soviet Union to engage the countries of the

Middle East in a socialist pact against Western imperialism, just as it now resists and frustrates attempts to ensnare them in globalist schemes—in their eyes simply another form of imperialism, engineered by the United States.

There have already been at least five Arab-Israeli wars: 1948 (Israeli War of Independence), 1956 (Suez Canal War), 1967 (Six-Day War), 1973 (Yom Kippur War), 1982 (Israel-Lebanon War) and any number of skirmishes and wars with the Palestinians. Primakov contends that the Arab-Israeli conflict must be resolved before harmony can be achieved in the Middle East. Says he:

While I do believe that there is nothing intrinsic within the Islamic religion or Muslim culture that encourages terrorism, we must recognize that unresolved conflicts, especially the Arab-Israeli dispute, help create a climate in which Islamic radicalism can flourish.

If the two parties are unwilling or unable to reach a settlement, which seems to be the case, Primakov suggests that the international community impose a settlement on them. Primakov recalls that in 1982 Sharon told former U.S. Secretary of State Shultz: “Israel never has and never will agree to a second [sic] Palestinian state. . . . There already is a Palestinian state. Jordan is Palestine.” Primakov asserts unequiv-



Russian policy maven Yevgeny Primakov says, “[T]he fact that these [Arab and Iranian] revolutionary regimes came into conflict with the U.S. can be blamed on American policy.” He traces the roots of Middle Eastern terrorism to the Israelis: namely the terrorist group Lehi, the ranks of which included the future prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Shamir, and the terrorist group Etzel (aka Irgun), whose leader, Menachem Begin, also went on to become a prime minister of Israel.

extract and exploit the uranium was quickly established in Nahal Soreq even as the technology for producing heavy water was also under way.

In the mid-1950s, 56 Israelis were trained at the Argonne and Oak Ridge National Laboratories. Upon their return to Israel they established the department of nuclear physics at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot. The CIA also arranged for a number of U.S. scientists to work in Israel, after which they assured the world that the Dimona and Nahal Soreq reactors were being used exclusively for peaceful purposes. The United States even shipped enriched uranium to Numec (Israel’s Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation) until the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission discovered that some of the enriched uranium was being secretly diverted to nuclear weapons production.

West Germany, whose policies were still very much controlled by the U.S. Occupation, was also caught shipping 200 tons of uranium to Israel aboard the German freighter *Scheersberg*.

France, too, under the Fourth Republic, was particularly helpful in developing Israel’s nuclear weapons program, even permitting the Israelis to participate in atomic tests in the Sahara. However, when Charles de Gaulle established the Fifth Republic in 1958, he immediately put an end to further collaboration with Israel on nuclear matters. The Israeli bombs were tested in South Africa.

By the 1970s, France was providing nuclear know-how to Iraq in the form of the Osirak nuclear reactor. In July 1981, before the reactor was put into operation, Israeli aircraft (U.S. F-15s and F-16s) destroyed the facility in a preemptive attack. Preemption seems to have become the preferred means of warfare by both Israel and the United States. It was applied at the onset of the Six-Day War when Israel responded to Egyptian and Syrian blustering with a full-fledged attack, destroying enemy forces in just six days.

It was during this war on June 8, 1967, that Israel arrogantly and preemptively attacked and nearly sank the *USS Liberty*, a U.S. electronic intelligence vessel monitoring the

ocally that Israel, especially under the leadership of the Likud Party, has been a major obstacle to peace in the Middle East.

[King Hussein rejected the “Jordan is Palestine” slogan. The king put it as plainly as he could on the evening of July 31, 1988: “Jordan is not Palestine.” Primakov’s assertion remains valid.—Ed.]

Concerning nuclear weapons in the Middle East, Primakov writes:

With regard to the development and deployment of nuclear bombs, Israel has made it quite clear that she has developed nuclear weaponry and will deploy them if the state of Israel is mortally threatened. To this end, Ben-Gurion early on approved a top-secret decision to develop an independent Israeli nuclear deterrent.

Immediately after the state of Israel was recognized in 1948, it, with the full knowledge and assistance of the Western Allies, undertook to build the atomic bomb. Exploration for uranium on Israeli soil met partial success when it was found to be present in phosphates. An industrial facility to

proceedings. The vicious attack killed 34 sailors and Marines and wounded 171. President Johnson accepted the Israeli explanation that it was an honest mistake of identity, although it clearly was not. This shameful event remains the only major maritime incident in U.S. history not investigated by the U.S. Congress.

Following their victory in the Six-Day War, the Israelis began systematically establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territories (Sinai, the Gaza Strip, the West Bank). After suffering considerable losses in the War of 1973, Menachem Begin, under provisions of the Camp David Accords, made a separate agreement with Anwar Sadat to withdraw Israeli forces from the Sinai and curtail Israeli settlements there. By doing so, Sadat broke Arab unity and incurred the wrath of the rest of the Arab world. Begin interpreted the agreement with Egypt as giving him a free hand to intensify Israeli settlements elsewhere, in the West Bank and Gaza. The United States disapproves of further Israeli settlements in Arab territories, but does little or nothing to stop them.

Having met personally with most of the leaders in the Middle East, Primakov gives his impression of such personalities as Golda Meir, Moshe Dayan, Saddam Hussein, Hafez Assad, Yasser Arafat, Gamal Nasser and a multitude of others. In 1971, during the Cold War in conversations held in Tel Aviv, Primakov cites Golda Meir, who assumed leadership in Israel in 1969 and who presided over the Yom Kippur War:

“Israel is keen to improve its relations with the Soviet Union, and we will not be a part of any action directed against the USSR whatsoever. The United States knows perfectly well that it cannot dictate our policy to us.”

Referring to the possibility of Israel joining NATO, which request the United States at that time rejected, Meir said:

We do not need the United States to protect us, nor do we want to fight for U.S. interests and objectives. All we need is arms, which we can get without joining NATO. . . . Not even the threat of another war will force Israel to be dictated to by the Arabs, by the United States, nor by other world powers with regard to restoring things to how they were before June 1967.

Primakov notes that when the Cold War ended, militant Muslim groups began to change their orientation and came to see the United States as their primary adversary. The Tal-

iban, for instance, which was once supported by the United States against the Soviet Union, is now America's enemy. Even Hamas, which Primakov claims had actually been created by the Mossad to weaken the Palestine Liberation Organization, is now one of Israel's most bitter enemies.

Primakov also believes that the decision of the United States to intervene in Yugoslavia to rescue persecuted Albanians was a major miscalculation. NATO intervention in Kosovo, he insists, only served to support those working to create an extremist Islamic state in Europe. Primakov writes:

Current evidence indicates that bin Laden lent substantial support to the Albanian separatists in Kosovo, in particular to the anti-Serbian Kosovo Liberation Army, which the U.S. State Department first correctly identified as terrorists but which they later supported for geopolitical reasons. The ideological underpinning of this support was bin Laden's goal to create an extremist Islamic state in the center [sic] of Europe, comprising Albania,

Kosovo, the Sanjak [of Novi Pazar—Ed.] and parts of Bosnia, Macedonia and Montenegro. The fact that the Balkans [were] a major route for moving drugs from Afghanistan into Western Europe was also of major significance to bin Laden.

When the Yom Kippur War erupted in October 1973 the very existence of Israel was seriously threatened. On October 8, Meir authorized 13 20-kiloton A-bombs to be made ready. Jericho missiles at Hirbat Zachariah and F-4s at Tel Nof were also readied for action. At this critical juncture, President Nixon ordered Operation Nickel Grass, the massive emergency airlift to resupply Israel with all manner of weaponry from NATO stores in Europe. When the Israelis gradually achieved a stalemate on the front, negotiations leading eventually to the Camp David Accords, but not before the Arab world imposed an oil embargo on the Western world.

Despite the fact that one of Primakov's books is titled *Russia and the Arabs*, the author discusses Iran, definitely not an Arab country, at some length. Because the main language of Iran is of Indo-European (not Semitic) origin, namely, Farsi, with dialects spoken throughout Afghanistan, it is of special interest to the United States. A true translation of the original title of the book would have been *The Middle East Onstage and Backstage*.

With respect to the present relations between Iran and the United States, Primakov notes that before Ayatollah Khome-

“Primakov believes the policy of Bush I of leaving the Iraqi government intact was the correct one, and that it would have been prudent of the U.S. to retain Saddam's army and police in the second Iraq war.”

ini's Islamic Revolution occurred, Iran under the shah had been the centerpiece of American policy in the Middle East. Iraq was then the troublesome "delinquent." After the Islamic revolution in Iran, the cornerstone of U.S. policy shifted from favoring Iran to boosting the Iraqis in order to establish a balance of power between the two states. Then, misled by "advisors" to believe that Iraq was secretly developing nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, the United States preemptively attacked and destroyed Iraq, thereby upsetting the stability that Saddam Hussein and his secularist government (Baathist Party) had maintained between the Sunnis and Shi'ite sects of Islam.

Saddam, feeling confident that the United States would continue to need Iraq as an ally and bulwark against the further spread of the Islamic revolution from Iran, nonetheless took precautions before trying to re-incorporate Kuwait. He specifically asked the U.S. ambassador to Iraq, April Glaspie, how her government would react to an Iraqi move to settle its territorial dispute with Kuwait.

Glaspie responded that it would be regarded as "an internal matter for the Arabs," which Saddam took as a green light for his invasion.

Primakov believes that the policy of President Bush I in Iraq War I of leaving the Iraqi government and the state of Iraq intact was the correct one, and that even after Bush II had eliminated Saddam Hussein and his government in the second war, it would have been prudent of the United States to retain elements of Saddam's army and police to maintain order rather than disband the entire Iraqi army and police. Primakov suspects that the rush to hang Saddam even before the trial was finished and before he was permitted to make a final political statement was approved by the United States in order to end further debates on the causes for the war.

[Seven people associated with the trial, including two defense lawyers, were assassinated before and during the proceedings, and another defense lawyer fled Iraq in fear of his life. Incidentally some researchers question whether the man on trial was really Saddam or an imposter.—Ed.]

Now it is said that the Iranians are developing nuclear bombs, and Iraq, the erstwhile counterbalance, is in turmoil with the major religious factions in a virtual civil war. Israel is now contemplating what preemptive action it should take, with or without American approval, *vis-a-vis* Iran.

Not only did the Russian Federation under President Putin support the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan but, according to Primakov, so too did Iran. Primakov said:



On November 5, 2006, after a flawed, politicized and divisive trial, Saddam Hussein was sentenced to death by hanging for the killing of 148 Shiites in retaliation for an assassination attempt. Defense lawyer Khalil al-Dulaimi later quoted a statement from Saddam given just before the court issued its verdict. Saddam urged his countrymen to "unify in the face of sectarian strife." Al-Dulaimi added that Saddam's message to the people was to "pardon and do not take revenge on the invading nations, its civilians." On December 30, Saddam's sentence was illegally carried out. (spacewar.com/RIANovosti)

Thus Iran—even though no one seemed to notice—supported the U.S. action in Afghanistan from the very beginning and contributed to U.S. military success in those areas of Afghanistan where it had influence.

Like President Putin, Primakov warned that the Bush II administration's intent to establish an anti-missile defense system in Poland and the Czech Republic would provoke another arms race. Again reflecting the Russian government's position, Primakov considers the eastward extension of NATO into the Russian Federation's sphere of influence

provocative and dangerous. Primakov opines that since there is no longer a threat to Europe from the east, the probable real intention of the United States in expanding NATO is simply to maintain a strong U.S. presence in Europe in the face of an increasingly strong and independent European Union.

[The inclusion of countries like Georgia, Ukraine, and/or Israel in NATO would invite a world disaster.—Ed.]

In the war on terrorism Primakov argues strongly that the United States and the Russian Federation should cooperate closely against the common enemy—Islamic extremists, regardless of where they operate, setting aside the fact that the Russian Federation and the United States are competitors in the Great Game. First priority of both nations should be the defeat of “Islamic extremists”; second priority ought to be long-term arrangements for the joint exploitation of Caspian oil. Says Primakov: “Joint efforts in areas of mutual interest—the war against terrorism is one such area—must include collective analysis and interpretation of information gathered.”

Another irritant, according to Primakov, is the failure of the United States to openly support the Russian Federation in its war against Chechen terrorists.

Chechen separatists have extensive ties to terrorist organizations abroad. They have learned by example how to mobilize and distribute extensive terrorists resources through an international network from one country to another: many Chechen field commanders received training at camps in Afghanistan; Arab “volunteers” take part in terrorist acts in Russia proper, and Chechen fighters have been, and apparently still are, found in the ranks of al Qaeda, Osama bin Laden’s terrorist organization.

Bin Laden defined his ultimate wish when he raised the flag of militant Islam, proclaiming that his goal was the establishment of a “true Islamic state that rules according to *sharia* and unites all Muslims throughout the world.” According to his *bayans* (proclamations he periodically makes), Islam is not practiced by separate groups of people. There is a single Muslim nation.

Fortunately, Primakov continues, the Islamic world has not chosen bin Laden as its leader and spokesman, nor is it likely to. Nor is there a single Muslim nation, as bin Laden claims, nor even a single religious leader of the major Islamic sects to decide ecclesiastical issues as, for example, the pope

in the Catholic Church.

Primakov rejects Samuel Huntington’s thesis to the effect that the old Cold War bipolar world had been replaced by a world of competing and clashing civilizations. According to Primakov, Huntington overlooks economic and political roots of conflict, seeing only cultural and religious issues as the heart of the problem. Regrettably, religious lines are increasingly coinciding with political lines.

Primakov freely discusses the geopolitical aspects and dangers of the United States’ presence in the Middle East, especially in Afghanistan. By moving militarily into Afghanistan, albeit initially with Russian approval and assistance, the United States has not only placed itself in the heart of the Caspian Sea and Caucasus oil country but has also at the same time upset the geopolitical and strategic situation in Eurasia by placing itself militarily squarely between Iran, Russia, and China.

Primakov notes that President Putin had put himself at considerable risk by permitting the United States to deploy air force and ground units in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, using the military infrastructure that had been put into place by the Soviet Union to support its own attack on Afghanistan. The Soviet-supported Northern Alliance, which has been fighting the Taliban for many years, continues to do so

in the common Russian-American interest. He also frankly admits that the United States was and remains quite justified in attacking al Qaeda in Afghanistan and that President Putin was also correct in helping the U.S. and other NATO forces in their fight against the terrorists there, but that the unilateral decision of the United States to invade Iraq (which he suggests was urged by Sharon to give him a free hand to deal with the Palestinians) only detracted from the so-called war on terrorism and inflamed the whole of Islam.

SHANGHAI COOPERATION

Efforts by the United States to maintain permanent bases in any or all of these newly freed Central Asian states will aggravate the situation, Primakov warns. As a precaution, Russia has already taken steps to strengthen collective security among the peoples of Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and with India, Iran and Pakistan sometimes in attendance, in the form of the Shang-

“Bin Laden defined his ultimate wish when he raised the flag of militant Islam, proclaiming his goal was the establishment of a ‘true Islamic state that rules according to sharia and unites all Muslims’.”

hai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

U.S. representatives have not been permitted to attend even as observers, making it clear that the status and permanency of America's military bases in Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are in pawn. Only continued good faith and cooperation between American and Russian leaders can ensure that the current arrangements are respected.

However, Primakov continues, it was on October 18, 1983, that Secretary of State George Schultz under President Reagan proposed to the National Security Council that Israel be declared "America's main strategic partner in the Middle East." On October 29, 10 days later, Reagan signed Directive 111, the key point of which was the founding of a military alliance with Israel. The president also reinstated the "strategic accord" with Israel established in November 1981.

Curiously, Reagan appointed Dov Zakheim, a former rabbi, as the U.S. defense official responsible for the Pentagon's budget. Zakheim later served as deputy under secretary for defense in charge of planning and resources. Still later Zakheim became one of the "neocons" who helped Bush II win the presidency and under whose administration he was advanced to the post of comptroller.

Later, when informed that naval intelligence analyst Jonathan Pollard had been spying for Israel, Reagan, who had been a generous friend of Israel, commented: "We give them our heart and soul, and this is how they repay us."

POSTSCRIPT

Primakov is of the opinion that the United States is the dominant partner in the U.S.-Israel special relationship and as such exerts control over the junior partner. However, more than a few Americans believe that this country too often defers to and accepts the proposals and actions of the Israelis with regard to the Middle East.

It is clear from this very brief history that the negative consequences of the United States' special relationship with Israel, as codified in President Reagan's National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) 111, which obviously reflect domestic American politics, invite review. To make NSDD 111 official, the United States then signed a memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation with Israel, which Israel violated scarcely two weeks later by annexing Syria's Golan

Heights. When Reagan called the annexation "null and void" and unilaterally suspended the memorandum, Menachem Begin arrogantly called U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis in and told him:

You have no moral right to preach to us about civilian casualties. We have read the history of World War II, and we know what happened to civilians when you took action against an enemy. We have also read the history of the Vietnam War and [know all about] your phrase "body count." . . . Are we a vassal state? A banana republic? Are we 14-year-old boys that, if they don't behave, they have their knuckles smacked? . . . The people of Israel have lived for 3,700 years without a memorandum of understanding with America and it will continue to without it for another 3,700 years.

The memorandum, which benefits only Israel, was quickly and quietly reinstated when Begin left office.

The costs of the special U.S.-Israel relationship over the past 60 years can be measured in the billions of American taxpayers' dollars given to Israel to make it all possible, in the loss of tens of thousands of lives in wars in the Middle East, in the isolation of the United States in the UN on almost all decisions involving Israel, in the threat of nuclear war in the Middle East and in the loss of U.S. prestige and reputation throughout the world every time Israel uses American weapons to punish her enemies.

Is Israel truly "America's main strategic partner in the Middle East," or is it a kind of American protectorate? What positive effect has Directive 111 had on American policy in the Middle East? The negatives are easy to see. Israel's enemies, of which there are many, have now all become America's deadly enemies. ♦

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DANIEL W. MICHAELS was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astrophysics and a contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SOUTH COULD HAVE WON

As regards the lead article in the July/August edition of TBR, your author Pat Shannan is right: the South could have won its war for independence. But to fight more guerrilla warfare, as Shannan suggests, would have been a mistake as it would have caused the South to lose what support it had from Britain and other foreign nations.

The key to success would have been to have pulled out all the stops to allow blacks to fight for Southern rights. Most blacks were very loyal to their masters, and Dixie could have had 100,000 or more black soldiers if they had freely given them the chance to fight. Even as it was, the South did have a couple of regiments of black soldiers near the end of the war, which would be about 2,000 fighters. Incidentally, I hear Lincoln's family owned slaves and did not free them.

CHRIS MARTIN
Illinois

BETTER TACTICS

The South could have won if it had been better organized and had better leadership. Napoleonic tactics should have been avoided. While the accuracy of most soldiers' weapons was limited to

about 50-60 yards when the war started, within several years it was 300-400 yards. Most officers did not fully appreciate this, so they had the men march up to 50-60 yards away from the enemy before firing. That was just plain dumb. They should have shot the enemy from 300 yards away.

PATRICIA YOUNG
Alabama

WHAT, NO SEA DINOS?

The article on ancient sea monsters in the July/August 2010 issue was interesting, and a bit of a change of pace. But what really came as a surprise to me was that none of those prehistoric sea serpents was a real dinosaur. Is this because the "niches" of sea monsters were already filled by other reptiles before the dinosaurs evolved?

I have read that dinosaurs were probably not reptiles at all, but were some sort of warm-blooded beasts—proto-birds, I guess you could call them. There were no actual flying birds at the time because yet another group of reptiles, the pterodactyls—if indeed they were reptiles—had already occupied the "birds" niches.

LEROY STODDARD
New York

SAD TO SAY WHO THE AGGRESSORS REALLY ARE

The people who control our nation want the United States (you, American taxpayer) to give your OK to a nuclear attack on Iran. They will create an event to trick you into the attack, just as they tricked Americans into a war against Afghanistan and a war against Iraq, just as Roosevelt tricked the people into a war against Japan and Germany. They are setting your thinking to believe Islam and Iranians are evil. Think who has committed genocide and massacres in the Middle East for 62 years. Should the United States and Christians support eternal terrorists?

Will "we the people of the United States" stop being the patsies for warmongering Israel, who once bombed, torpedoed and napalmed the *USS Liberty*, an unprotected American surveillance ship, in a bid to get us into another war for Israel?

Then-President Bush signed an official document on May 23, 2007, to eventually destroy the Iranian government. The CIA before the Iranian election handed out money in Iran—almost \$1 billion—to cause an upheaval and stir contention over the election. President Ahmadinejad and Iran's supreme leader's web sites were blocked out. The CIA released faked photos and videos and blamed the disruption of cyberspace on Ahmadinejad's government to start problems. Marxists dressed as supporters of both sides and set fires, planted bombs and attacked both sides of the election.

Neocons and the CIA want to replace Iran's government with MEK Marxists. These Reds are hated by the Iranian people. The British Broadcasting Company was showing pictures of a large pro-Ahmadinejad rally, falsely claiming it was an anti-government demonstration.

The war partners—USA and Israel—are the aggressors in Afghanistan and Iraq. To involve our nation in another war for neo-con one-world Zionists is insane.

LEROY S. WILSON
New York

OVER THE YEARS

I've been a TBR subscriber since inception. TBR has always been an outstanding, informative publication, and I have kept nearly every issue as a source of reference about topics not found in the controlled media.

Over the years TBR has been a reliable fount of information about historical facts, and especially in more recent issues, current affairs that the mainstream media ignore or falsify. The article "The Holocaust Made Simple" by John Tiffany is a case in point.

In a few words, the author lays bare the holocaust swindle with irrefutable evidence that is easily understood and cannot be denied. It should be made available in every high school in North America, in order to counter the holocaust legend. The facts of the case cannot be denied forever. Distribute the article on your own or have your friends subscribe to TBR.

Remember what Harry Hopkins, FDR's right-hand man, once said: "The American people are so naïve and so susceptible to what they are told, that it is unbelievable what they accept as truth." That's what a high-ranking American diplomat thought of the American citizens. Be on guard. Don't let such people mislead you while the United States is still relatively free.

Please note: In "democratic" Canada, people have been persecuted and jailed for publicly expressing an opinion, that, although true, does not conform to what is allowed by an all-powerful, specially privileged pressure group.

FRANK SCHMIDT
Ontario

WE'RE HOOKED

Why do Americans continue to support an elite cabal that is killing them, and most of Western civilization?

When will people wake up to the fact that they need to boycott the diversions and quit consuming the poisons the cabals have a vested interest in, and have them addicted to, such as Hollywood entertainment and pornography, the mainstream media and its propaganda, sports syndicates (games and magazines), GMO foods, booze and drug merchants and casinos and gambling boats?

Remember the opium wars between England and China? Now the elites have their guns trained on America and Europe, operated by the same old drug smuggling dynasties from a "utopium" place called "The City."

They are killing us with the very devices that we are supporting with our own time, money and effort, and laughing all the way to the Bank of England. They've got us hooked. We must admit to our complicity in, and share a part of the responsibility for the atrocities committed by these people. Are not our own worst enemy?

MIKE MURPHY
Illinois

AMAZING

What amazing work you do. Don't give up the endless search for the truth. Here in New Zealand, with 4 million people, we are being overrun with Asian immigrants and being sold out to Communist Chinese including our land and assets, without a squeak from the ignorant masses. We do not have a binding referendum system, so the treasonous politicians do as they like. Before "free trade" in 1984, we had a debt of NZ\$12 million. Today, with 1 million more people, we have around NZ\$160 billion debt, with another NZ\$40 billion just added. That is NZ\$350 million a week borrowed, and we pay multicultural scum to breed and get paid NZ\$80 a week for each child.

WILLIAM S.
New Zealand

OUTDONE

With the March/April issue of TBR, you have outdone yourself. I am still eating crow from my remarks criticizing the January/February issue. And the cover showing the beauty of Cleopatra makes an old 82-year senior like me wish I were young again. Anyway, there is no magazine comparable to TBR. I'm enclosing a donation of \$25 for the cause. Let's expose the Jews and their holohoax. It'll do more for this country than anything I can think of.

JAY W. MCFARLAND
United States

WAS HESS HESS?

Very interesting to hear what that Tunisian chap had to say about Rudolf Hess and how he was murdered by the Britishers in the July/August 2010 issue of TBR.

However, I recall reading a book once, though I forget the title, which made a good case for it that the prisoner known as Rudolf Hess was not the Rudolf Hess who was Hitler's right-hand man.

It seems an imposter was substituted, and the definitive proof of this, although obviously you could write a whole book about it, was that he did not have the scars the real Hess had from an earlier wounding.

But the great puzzle is, who was this man really, then, and why in the world did he not speak

ASK THEM: 'WHO WOULD JESUS BOMB'?

"What would Jesus Do?" is a popular slogan amongst both Christians who know their Bibles and know history, and oxymoronic "Judeo-Christians," who are more familiar with Scripture/Twister perversions than authentic versions. Worse, because they know nothing of biblical and secular history, they are a danger to themselves and everyone in the world, whom Jesus came to save.

Judas goats and false prophets scream, "It is God's will to incinerate Iran (or fill in the blank)!" Those who are deceived, infected with the leaven of the Pharisees, of which Jesus warned His true followers to beware, gnash their teeth in hate, praying for fire and brimstone to rain down upon the ancient Aryan homeland. And they call it "love" and "peace." Long before Orwell, the Bible condemned those who would call bitter, sweet and sweet, bitter; love, hate etc.

The Israelis massacre little children and babies; and wicked deceivers, who spout Jewish fables for filthy lucre's sake, shout, "Hallelujah!" But Jesus said, "Whosoever shall offend one of these little ones that believe in me [to sin or stumble], it is better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea."

Paradoxically, these false teachers—preaching a perverted doctrine claiming that the reason for Christianity is to end "racism" by mixing all the races—practice a strange and extreme form of racism: They worship the Jews. Why? Because, "they are the people of the Book." Bitter irony: If they knew their Bibles—if they even knew history as documented in the Jewish encyclopedias—they would know that the "Jews" they worship are not the descendants of "the people of the Book." No, they are the descendants of eastern European Khazars—the people of the Talmud. Their only connection to the Bible is in prophecies, such as Revelation 2:9 and 3:9.

The list of Bible verses proving that everything the Israeli state does is exactly the opposite of WJWD—What Jesus Would Do—would fill an entire issue of THE BARNES REVIEW. So I invite interested viewers to check out one of my websites: www.PeaceMakersNOW.info.

If you don't want our planet to be incinerated by *meshuggana* Anti-Christ zealots and their deceived cult members, urge everyone you know to read THE BARNES REVIEW and ask every deceived "Christian Zionist" you encounter: WJJB? (Who Would Jesus Bomb?)

PASTOR RALPH FORBES
Arkansas

up and say "I'm not Hess"? Why was he willing to spend the rest of his life in prison—much of it in solitary confinement? As for the real Hess, I believe he must have crashed his plane in the North Sea and died on the attempted flight to Scotland. There is a lot of mystery here. Will we ever know the truth of the matter, I wonder?

GERALD DELANEY
New York

ARTICLES ARE TOO SHORT

I have read several issues of TBR. I have found the articles very interesting and informative. However, they are too short. Just when I get interested, the article ends. Cut your number of articles by 2/3 and make them three times as long. I prefer reading books for that very reason.

ULF HELSEN
North Carolina

ARE WE BEING DUPED?

I am continually amazed at the writings in TBR and AMERICAN FREE PRESS. But I especially enjoy and appreciate TBR. It would seem quite a bit of news and information has been withheld

from our press and schools. At first I didn't know what to make of your Revisionist history or philosophy. But upon some fact-checking, I came to understand we are being duped on a grand scale by the mainstream. So much been censored from our history books and newscasts. Between the censors and the diabolical game players, it is amazing. Where is the truth? It's in the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW. Thanks for the info.

DAVID K. VARNER
Texas

NIX ON THE CAVEMEN THEORY

Your "Revenge of the Neanderthal" May/June issue really hit an all-time low. I'm sure Joseph Goebbels, if he were still alive, would have approved it 100 percent. Being a reader of TBR I put a lot of credibility in issue after issue, but no more. Your credibility is gone.

DOUBTING THOMAS
United States

[See the article on page 22 for an update on what even the mainstream has been forced to admit about Neanderthal Man.—Ed.]

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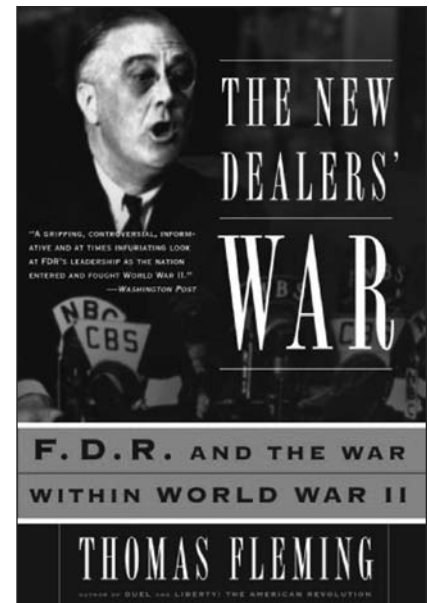
BACK IN STOCK FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

THE NEW DEALERS' WAR

FDR & THE WAR WITHIN WORLD WAR II

By renowned Revisionist historian Thomas Fleming

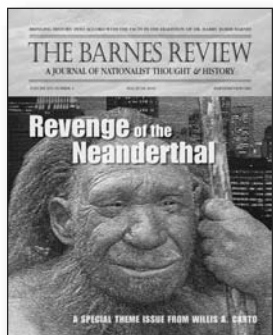
Controversial and revisionist to the core, a sweeping re-examination of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's handling-and mishandling-of World War II. Acclaimed historian Thomas Fleming brings to life the flawed and troubled FDR who struggled to manage WWII. Starting with the leak to the press of Roosevelt's famous Rainbow Plan, then spiraling back to FDR's devious prewar diplomacy with Japan, and his various attempts to lure Japan into an attack on the U.S. Fleet in the Pacific, Fleming takes the reader inside the incredibly fractious struggles and debates that went on in Washington, the nation, and the world as the New Dealers, led by FDR, strove to impose their will on the conduct of the War. Unlike the familiar yet idealized FDR of Doris Kearns Goodwin's *No Ordinary Time*, the reader encounters a Roosevelt in remorseless decline, battered by ideological forces and primitive hatreds which he could not handle-and frequently failed to understand—some of them leading to unimaginable catastrophe. Among FDR's most dismaying policies, Fleming argues, were an insistence on "unconditional surrender" for Germany (a policy that perhaps prolonged the war by as many as two years, leaving millions more dead) and his often uncritical embrace of and acquiescence to Stalin and the Soviets as an ally. For many Americans, Franklin Delano Roosevelt is a beloved, heroic, almost mythic figure, if not for the "big government" that was spawned under his New Deal, then certainly for his leadership through the War. *The New Dealers' War* paints a very different portrait of this leadership. It is sure to spark debate. Softcover, 624 pages, #551. Was \$35—now just \$28 for TBR subscribers—plus subscribers can take an additional 10% off that price!



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SPECIAL TBR THEME ISSUES

REVENGE OF THE NEANDERTHAL



Do the descendants of the Neanderthal live among us today? What have they contributed to modern civilization? Anything? Or are they simply our destroyers? This all-new special edition of the bimonthly historical journal, *THE BARNES REVIEW*, addresses this controversial topic as it has never been before. It was assembled by TBR publisher Willis A. Carto and prolific writer, lecturer and radio show host Michael Collins Piper, author of eight books and a member of TBR's contributing editors' board.

"Revenge of the Neanderthal" is a provocative study of what may well be the most explosive historical and anthropological secret of all time—one that scientists, archeologists, philosophers, theologians and other "scholars" prefer to ignore. Price: 1-3 copies are \$10 each; 4-7 copies are \$9 each; 8-19 copies are \$8 each; 20 or more are just \$5 each.

RUSSIA, BOLSHEVISM & THE JEWS

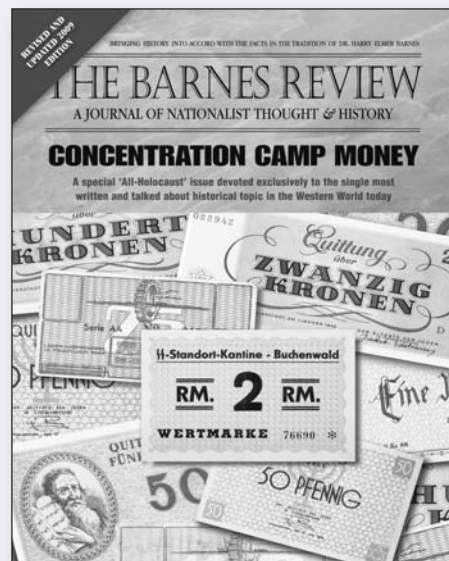


Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn—whose *Gulag Archipelago* blew the lid off the Soviet death camp system for the entire world to see—was a Nobel Prize winner. (He is still one of the best-selling Russian authors in the West.) Then he wrote a two-volume series entitled *Two Hundred Years Together*. Book one, *Russian Jewish History 1795-1916*, was translated and published in several languages. However, the book caused quite a stir, particularly amongst the Zionist community. Volume two of the series, *The Jews in the*

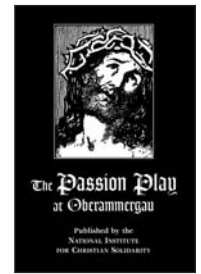
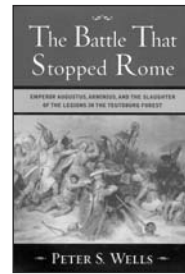
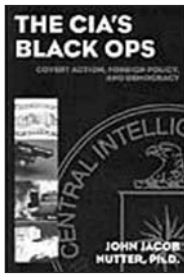
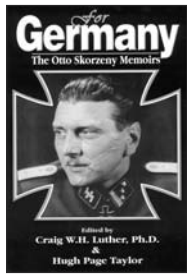
Soviet Union, was thoroughly suppressed in the English-speaking world. But here is a detailed review/synopsis of that banned book in English—the only one we know of. Sections include: The Communist October Revolution; Jewish Involvement in Communism; The February 1917 Revolution; the Red Terror; Pogroms in the Russian Civil War; Participation in the Red Army; Jewish Commissars; Bolshevik Uprisings in Post WWI Germany; and seven more eye-opening chapters. Bulk Sale Prices: One to five copies are \$8 each; six or more are just \$5 each.

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The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History. Almost everything you've been taught about U.S. history is wrong! It's because most textbooks and popular history books are written by left-wing academic historians who treat their biases as fact. But here's a Revisionist book to set the record straight. Professor Thomas Woods refutes a host of myths. Woods reveals facts that you never were taught in school, tells you about the books you're not supposed to read, and takes you on a politically incorrect tour of American history. Softcover, 380 pages, #424, \$20.

Why Civilizations Self-Destruct: By Dr. Elmer Pendell. In this, his most significant book, Dr. Elmer Pendell examines the most crucial demographic phenomenon of our age—the accelerating decline of our institutions and our way of life caused by the higher reproduction rates of those who should reproduce least. Perhaps Pendell's most important contribution to modern thought—a contribution which comes through strongly in this volume—is his linkage of the inherited social drives to the almost universal tolerance extended to socially intolerable birthrate differences. Softcover, 175 pages, #388, \$16.

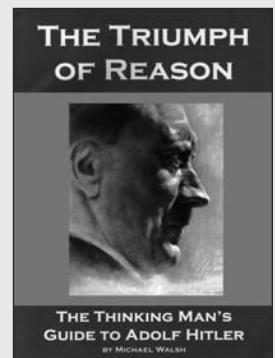
The Oxford History of Medieval Europe. By George Holmes. Western Civilization was created in Medieval Europe and by the 1300s was the most advanced in the world. Covers 1,000 years of history, from all angles. Softcover, 392 pages, #340, \$19.

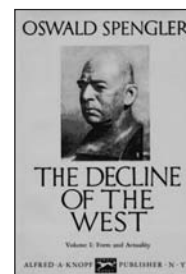
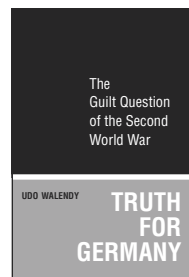
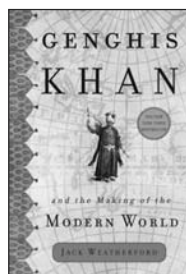
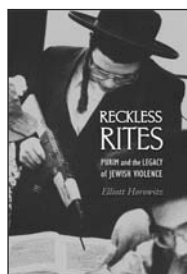
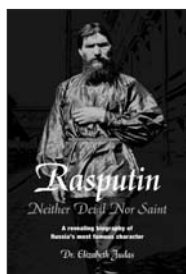
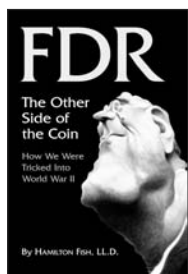
The Battle That Stopped Rome. In A.D. 9, Arminius led an army of Teutonic warriors that trapped and then slaughtered three entire Roman legions. It was a blow from which the Roman empire would never recover. Amazing new scientific discoveries revealed about the battle site shed new light on the subject. Softcover, #423B, \$15.

The Passion Play at Oberammergau. Back in print for the first time in almost 100 years, here is the one book that contains the actual text of the Passion Play before it was altered by the Germans in response to relentless pressure by Zionists who wanted the life and death of Christ censored so as not to offend any Jews. Originally printed in 1910. Rare photos. Introduction by Michael Collins Piper. Softcover, 225 pages, #433, was \$25. **NOW JUST \$15.**

The Thinking Man's Guide to Hitler

MILLIONS OF WORDS have been written about Adolf Hitler. He and his era have been the subject of some 120,000 different published titles. However, few people living today have ever actually heard or read what Hitler himself had to say about a wide variety of topics. Now, in a fascinating survey, British historian Michael Walsh has compiled a highly revealing assembly of Adolf Hitler's thoughts and words. You'll find Hitler's point of view on: race & nationhood; racial & social awareness; Christianity; youth; education; women & women's rights; the law; economic observations; art & culture; Winston Churchill; Jewish power; and the rise of National Socialism. This is just a brief overview of the material that Walsh has culled from not only the pages of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, but also from hundreds of Hitler's speeches, many largely lost to history. For the most succinct summary of Hitler's point of view, *The Triumph of Reason* will be your guidebook. Quality softcover, 72 pages, #369, \$16.





FDR: The Other Side of the Coin—How We Were Tricked Into World War II. The author, Rep. Hamilton Fish, felt that had FDR listened to public opinion, millions of lives would have been spared. He documents how FDR refused every prewar peace concession and later refused peace initiatives from anti-Hitler Germans. Mr. Fish traces the roots of the Korean and Vietnamese conflicts to the territorial concessions made by FDR to Stalin at Yalta. Softcover book, 255 pages, \$20.

Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint. Nearly all of what we know about Grigori Rasputin is the product of anti-Christian Bolshevik propaganda accepted and repeated as history today. A healer and holy man of great repute, Rasputin, somehow, has emerged as one of the most sinister characters in world history. Nothing could be further from the truth, according to Dr. Elizabeth Judas, one who knew Rasputin personally, and the author of this important work, first published in 1942. Softcover, 218 pages, #432, \$20.

Reckless Rites: Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence. Purim is the Jewish holiday spawned by the Old Testament—a holiday based on the massacre of 75,000 Persians at the behest of Esther, the Persian king's Hebrew concubine. According to the author, Elliot Horowitz, this Jewish celebration of genocide has impacted negatively upon the Judaic attitude toward the "goyim" and vice versa. Hardback, 322 pages, #476H, \$35. Also available in softcover for \$25. Order item #476S.

The Germane is a collection of Revisionist political writings by R.M. West that revisits the great conflicts that undermined the racial and cultural integrity of the European-American world during the 20th century and contributed to the cultural and racial strife we are experiencing now. Softcover, 222 pages, #448, \$13.

Genghis Khan and the Making of the Modern World. By Jack Weatherford. The name Genghis Khan often conjures the image of a blood-thirsty barbarian on horseback leading a ruthless band of nomadic warriors in the looting of the civilized world. But the surprising truth is that Genghis Khan was a visionary leader whose conquests joined backward Europe with the flourishing cultures of Asia to trigger a world awakening. Softcover, 352 pages, item #425, \$15.

Who Were the Early Israelites & Where Did They Come From? William Dever explores the continuing controversies regarding the true nature of ancient Israel and presents the archaeological evidence for assessing the accuracy of the well-known Bible stories. Featuring 50 photographs, this book reveals authoritatively the surprising origins of the ancient Israelites. Softcover, 280 pages, #474, \$18.

The Culture of Critique: An Evolutionary Analysis of Jewish Involvement in Twentieth Century Intellectual and Political Movements. Prof. Kevin MacDonald tackles the influence Jewish intellectuals have had among Gentiles in the social sciences. Softcover, 379 pages, #128, \$28.

Jewish History, Jewish Religion. By Israel Shahak. To the author—a former professor at Hebrew University in Jerusalem and a former inmate of Bergen-Belsen concentration camp—the ideology of Israeli racial separatism and supremacy is unacceptable. Brief quotations from the Talmud in regard to how Jews should treat non-Jews are disturbing. Softcover, 120 pages, #246, \$23.

The Roosevelt Red Record & Its Background. First published in 1936 by Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, this well-documented book explores the rampant Communist infiltration of America in the 1930s & 1940s through the administration of FDR. Shocking how many Communist organizations and politicians were supported by FDR and his wife during their time in power. A real shocker! Softcover, 439 pages, #383, \$20.

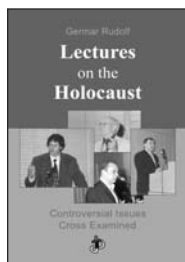
The Black Book of Communism. A team of French historians chronicles the crimes of Communism wherever it has attained power. Gassings in forests; executions of military officers and intellectuals by the millions etc. The authors put the number of victims at 85 million or more. It became a bestseller in Europe when first published in 1997. #235, hardback, 1,120 pages, \$47.

Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War. By Udo Walendy. The author has been banned in Germany but is available here in an updated edition. Correspondence between FDR, Churchill and other politicians clearly paints a disturbing picture of Allied intentions toward the German nation before the outbreak of hostilities. New softcover updated version, 530 pages, #001, \$35.

The Decline of the West. By Oswald Spengler. Spengler's influence on 20th-century thought and his explanation of the life and death of cultures are timeless. As great American historian Charles Beard wrote in 1926: "Spengler should be read by all who are trying to grope their way in the dusk of evening or dawn." Abridged version, indexed. #166, softcover, 420 pages, \$18.

The Anglo-American Establishment. By Carroll Quigley. This is the author's little-known book that explores how the Anglo-American conspiratorial nexus works, its personalities, aims and organizations such as the CFR, that are only touched upon in *Tragedy and Hope*. Indexed. Deluxe edition. #199, softcover, 354 pages, \$14.

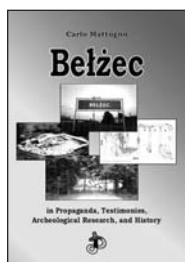
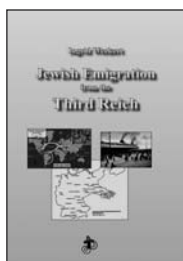
Largest Selection of Books on the Holocaust Anywhere!



Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. Between 1992 and 2005 German scholar Germar Rudolf has lectured to various audiences about the Holocaust in the light of new findings. This book is the literary version of Rudolf's lectures, enriched with the most recent findings of historiography. It is a dialogue

between the lecturer and the reactions of the audience. Softcover, 566 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #538, \$30.

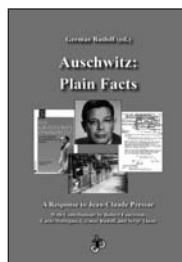
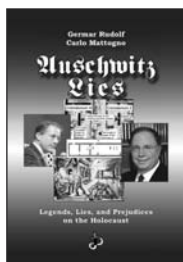
Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Jewish emigration is often depicted as if the Jews had to sneak over the German borders, leaving all their possessions behind. The truth is that the emigration was welcomed and supported by the German authorities and occurred under constantly increasing pressure. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. Softcover, 72 pages, index, #539, \$8.



Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research, and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that at least 600,000, if not as many as 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp, located in eastern Poland, between 1941 and 1942. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: diesel gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers. However, forensic excavations performed in the late 1990s in Belzec paint a different story. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #540, \$15.

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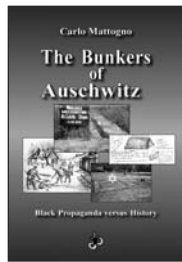
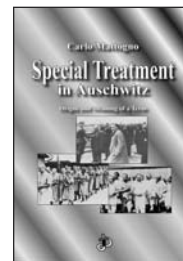
Auschwitz Lies. Legends, Lies, and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. A critical, scientific study of the reports of French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish researcher Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Prof. Zimmerman, Profs. M. Shermer and A. Grobman, Keren, McCarthy, and Mazal, who all twisted evidence to support their case that Auschwitz was a mass killing center and suppressed the truth. Softcover, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541, \$25.



Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute Revisionists with their own technical methods. In *Auschwitz: Plain Facts* Pressac's works are subjected to a detailed critique. Turns out Pressac neither adhered to scientific

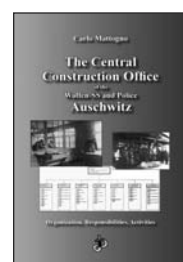
nor to formal standards when interpreting documents. Softcover, 197 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #542, \$20.

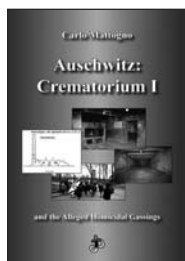
Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like "special treatment" and "special action" have been interpreted as code words signifying the murder of inmates. In fact, the term "special treatment" in many documents did not mean execution at all. This book is the most thorough study of this textual problem. Softcover, 151 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #543, \$15.



The Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. With the help of German wartime files, this study shows that the "extermination bunkers" never existed; how the rumors evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups within the camp; how this propaganda was transformed into "reality" by historians; and how material evidence (aerial photography and archeological research) confirms the false character of these rumors. Softcover, 264 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #544, \$20.

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. Based upon German wartime documents from Russian archives, this study describes the history, organization, tasks and procedures of the Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Auschwitz Police. Next to nothing was really known about this office, which was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex. The study of these plans clearly reveals the true purpose of Auschwitz. Softcover, 182 pages, B&W illustrations, glossary, #545, \$18.





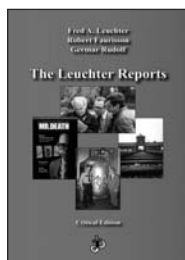
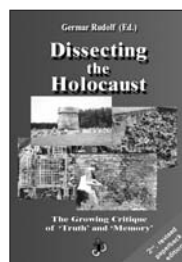
Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chamber in that camp. This study thoroughly investigates all accessible statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents in order to accurately write a history of that building. Mattogno proves that its morgue could not have been used as a homicidal gas chamber. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, \$18.

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in ditches in Auschwitz. This book examines the testimonies and establishes whether these claims were technically possible using air photo evidence, forensics evidence and wartime documents. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, \$12.

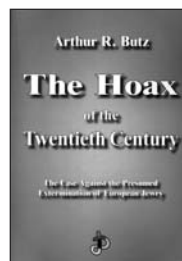


The Giant With Feet of Clay. By Juergen Graf. The brilliant Swiss scholar—at odds with his native land for translating the documents of other holocaust researchers—makes his own devastating case against Raul Hilberg's standard work on the holocaust, *The Destruction of the European Jews*. Graf eviscerates Hilberg. Softcover, #252, 128 pages, now just \$11.

Dissecting the Holocaust—2nd Edition. By Germar Rudolf. This is the most comprehensive work to appear dealing with the subject, the product of 10 years of investigation, the irrefutable scientific, historical and demographic facts gathered together in one fascinating volume. Softcover, #219, 620 pages, 8.5" x 11" format. \$30.

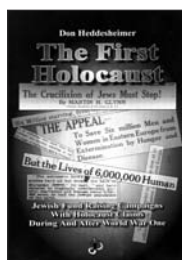
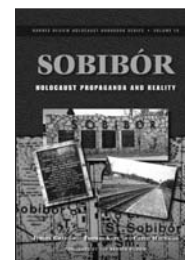


The Leuchter Reports: The Gas Chamber Studies That Changed History. Leuchter changed the course of history when he concluded in his famous report on the WWII: "There were no execution gas chambers at any of these [camps]." Published by scientist Germar Rudolf, this book brings together and publishes ALL the Leuchter Reports in one volume and subjects the findings to intense scrutiny. Softcover, 227 pages, #431, \$22.



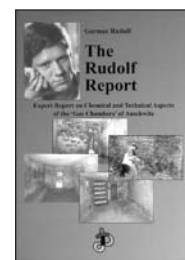
The Hoax of the 20th Century. First published in 1976, Arthur Butz's classic holocaust exposé is back. Revised and enhanced, this seminal Revisionist work is the most widely read book on the subject. Butz gives the reader a graduate course on the subject. Butz concludes that the Jewish population of Europe was never the target of a Hitler-approved plot to exterminate it. #385, softcover, 502 pages, \$30.

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. According to the mainstream, 250,000 Jews were exterminated at Sobibor in gas chambers. The corpses were buried in mass graves and later incinerated on an open-air pyre. But now the official version of what transpired at Sobibor is put under the microscope. The findings of Juergen Graf, Carlo Mattogno, Thomas Kues and others are presented and they "exterminate" the extermination camp theory. Softcover, 502 pages, #385, \$25.



The First Holocaust: Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After WWI. By Don Heddesheimer. People mostly laughed in the 1920s and 1930s when discussing claims by Jewish/Zionist groups that millions of their countrymen were being wiped out by Germans and others in World War ONE. Here is the story of that FIRST phony holocaust and how this WWI propaganda effort was merely a dress rehearsal for the same claims to arise after WWII. Softcover, 141 pages, #386, \$10.

The Rudolf Report. By Germar Rudolf. A follow-up to *The Leuchter Report* about alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz plus additional corrections and clarifications. The author, a scientist and publisher, is in jail in Germany and the book is illegal in Europe and Canada. Softcover, 455 pages, #378, softcover, \$33.



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For those who would like to support our exclusive book publishing efforts, please contribute to our BOOK PUBLISHING FUND. TBR—and only TBR—is publishing the most important books by the biggest names in Holocaust Revisionism. Unlike many groups operating today, we use your donations to produce products—not pay electric and water bills. Your contributions made *Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality* a reality. This amazing book by Juergen Graf, Carlo Mattogno and Thomas Kues would not have been printed without your support. (See inside back cover.)

We'd also like to thank all of you who have already donated to publishing *Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity*. This is the 700+-page book by Carlo Mattogno dissecting the "court-approved" works—laden with falsehood and error—on the holocaust by Jean-Claude Pressac and Robert Jan van Pelt. We have received enough contributions to ensure this work will too be printed. Presently, the manuscript is all but done and we are merely awaiting our European editor to enact 100 or so final edits. We expect this to be completed very soon and hope to be advertising this book in the November/December issue of TBR. Again, another major project made possible by your support.

Currently we are also in the final stages of a new edition of Germar Rudolf's *Lectures on the Holocaust*. This has, over the past decade, been one of the most popular Revisionist books in print, probably because it covers so much ground in such an easy-to-understand and interactive fashion. The book is broken up into five literary versions of lectures by Rudolf on the holocaust presented between 1992 and 2005. It also includes the questions and reactions of the audience and Rudolf's responses to them. Rudolf, of course, is now *verboten* to discuss the holocaust or work on any more books in this genre unless, of course, he wants to be hunted down like a dog and thrown back in jail in Germany. Fully 556 pages of amazing information on a wide range of holocaust subjects from Auschwitz to Zyklon B (A-Z) in a new updated version. Make it happen!

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MARCH/APRIL 2008

Facts and myths about Daniel Boone; white Africans resist NWO; Mossad pegged for Beirut bombing; Israel's nuclear hell bombs; how we can stop imperialist wars; Andrew Jackson's 1832 bank veto; contributions of Germans to world, American history; Third Reich A-bomb test; photo essay: destruction of French cities; what if Hitler had won the war?

MAY/JUNE 2008

The real fate of John Wilkes Booth; Lincoln no emancipator; Bush Ghost confounds British; interview with Siegfried Verbeke; tough questions about the holocaust; who is Willis Carto?; Hitler's gun ban; FDR's enemy alien internment policy examined; Brasillach details an encounter with Gen. Leon Degrelle; Jewish writer exposes "Stalin's willing executioners."



JULY/AUGUST 2008

The legends of Martin Luther; why Muslims are so mad at the U.S.; Palestinians resist Israel; Wilson's affairs and the fate of Palestine; arch-Zionist Douglas Reed; Allies ransack German patents office; anti-Zionist WWII generals silenced?; genuine victim of the holocaust found: the story of Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom; money: the 12th and final religion.

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2008

This edition of TBR is entirely devoted to Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's book *The Jews in the Soviet Union*. This is the first full-length review to appear in English. Details: Jewish involvement in the Russian Revolution; the top Jewish assassins responsible for the holocaust of 60 million Christians; the emancipation of the Jews of Russia; pogroms in the Russian Civil War; the Red Army; Jewish commissars; Red agitation in Germany; the Stahlecker Report; more.

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2008

Ireland's fight for freedom: the World's longest war; 1972 plot to genocide the Irish; Robert Emmett's gallows speech; Irish Reb thwarts yankee invasion; Battle of Teutoburger Forest revisited; confirmed: Booth survived; I was part of the Lincoln assassination plot; why Japan attacked the U.S.; hidden forces behind WWII; Nazi restrictions on the rights of Jews; Victor Abakumov; with Hitler in Paris; more.

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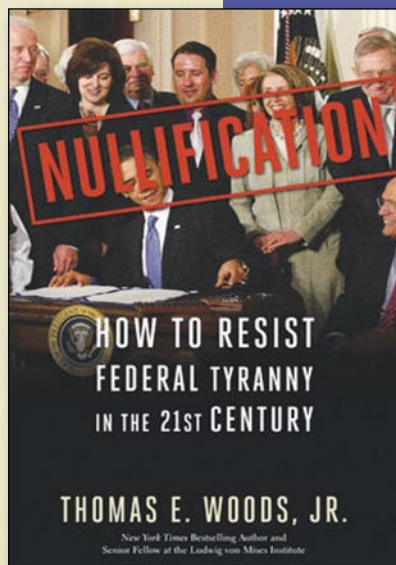
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NULLIFICATION

Popular author THOMAS E. WOODS JR. provides an eloquent defense of the historical subject of nullification, a remedy used by states against unconstitutional federal power grabs. Tom Woods' latest book—*Nullification: How to Resist Federal Tyranny in the 21st Century*—is another example of the author doing what he does best—dissecting political and economic failure by striking at the root of the problem and offering common sense and Constitution-based solutions. Ironically, the solutions Woods offers are unconventional and controversial say the same professional "talking heads" who got us into every mess the author addresses.

Here Woods provides a "how-to guide" for Americans fed up with out-of-control D.C. politicians. Woods asks, "How can we expect a federal government no longer restrained by the Constitution to be contained by that document any time in the future?" Answer:

By containing it ourselves! Hardcover, 306 pages, #548, **\$25**. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Inside U.S. add \$5 per book S&H. Foreign S&H: Please email TBRca@aol.com. To charge toll free, please call 1-877-773-9077. Use Visa, MasterCard, AmEx or Discover.



FROM ONE REVIEWER:

"[This book] shows that "nullification" was an idea championed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, and flowed seamlessly from the 'compact theory of the Union.' Nullification was not an *ad hoc* principle dreamed up in a particular battle over states' rights, but instead was an integral part of Jefferson's philosophy of a federation in which the central government only received enumerated (and strictly limited) powers from the states who constituted the Union. This book is a great read for anyone

who loves colonial and early U.S. history. Woods sketches a vision of early America that we didn't learn in grade school. For example, the handbill announcing the 'Anti-Slave-Catchers' Mass Convention' is amazing—out-raged citizens in Wisconsin

didn't want to hand over an escaped slave as the feds dictated. This episode is but one example that Woods provides to prove that very often 'states' rights' were used to protect liberty. Is that really so hard to understand—that sometimes the federal government is the bad guy?"

—ROBERT MURPHY
Nashville, TN